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The Bombay Chronicle

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RUSSIAN FORCES RE-ENTER KUBAN

Advance Towards Rostov Continues

Germans In Grave Situation In North Caucasus

LONDON, January 12.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Moscow wires: In nine days the Red Army has advanced over a hundred miles on a hundred miles front in north Caucasus.

Capture by the Soviets of the important rail junction of Mineralnki Vodi makes the German position in north Caucasus most difficult.

Russian forces are now re-entering Kuban—granary of Soviet Russia.

THREAT TO ROSTOV

The correspondent continuing says that a gap of only 20 miles now separates the two Soviet armies threatening Rostov—one at the south flank of the Lower Don front and the second driving down the southern railway from Stalingrad towards Salsk, the key to the Caucasus.

ON LOWER DON

The correspondent further says **After the big armoured clash General Rokossovsky's forces on the Lower Don have smashed one of Hitler's most determined attempts—using hundred tanks on one sector alone—to stop the Red Army's drive on Rostov. News of the battle was disclosed in to-day's Soviet communique which said "The enemy is making every effort to hold back our troops and launched several counter-attacks. In one place, a strong counter-attack by the enemy supported by hundred tanks was made.**

All counter-attacks were repelled. Seventeen enemy tanks were disabled and 300 of the enemy were killed.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK

MOSCOW:—To-day's Soviet mid-day 'communique' states "during the night of Jan. 11 our troops in the area of the Lower Don, on the Central Front and in the Northern Caucasus continued to engage the enemy in the same directions as before. Our airmen have sunk an enemy transport of 5000 tons."

IN STALINGRAD AREA

A supplement to the Soviet mid-day communique says, in the factory area of Stalingrad last night, Soviet forces broke into German positions and captured six guns. The Germans launched several counter-attacks with one hundred tanks in the area of the Lower Don but all were repelled.

South-west of Velikie Luki the Germans despite enormous losses continued to counter-attack with large infantry tank forces. All counter-attacks were beaten off with heavy losses.

In northern Caucasus where the Soviet offensive continues successfully, Soviets captured two German military trains which were ready to leave Mineralnki station. The German troops were killed.

YUGOSLAV PARTISANS' ACTIVITIES

MOSCOW: Yugoslav partisans have captured a large garrison town taking many prisoners, the Soviet Information Bureau reported to-day.

The booty includes many guns and heavy Howitzers, 2,000 rifles, eight locomotives and 30 rail trucks and several ammunition and provision dumps.

Nazi Spokesman On Germans' Plight

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Goebbel's Ace Military Commentator Lieut. General Dietmar broadcasting after two weeks silence last night said:—

"The Soviets are far ahead of us in exploiting their man-power reserves.

Last year the Soviets tried to use the moment when our armies were still weakened from their prolonged offensive efforts to stage a large-scale counter-blow.

This year their plans are far more concentrated. In the south the Soviets have started with big offensive against the flanks of the wedge towards the Volga formed by our forward troops and achieved penetrations of not unimportant depth.

The Soviets launched another big offensive on the Middle Don. Where the enemy broke into our defensive zone we withdrew to new defensive lines.

In the Don Bend the battle continues. The situation is serious

GERMAN DEFENCES BROKEN THROUGH

Russian forces have broken through the German defences along the Kuma River to capture the important junctions of Georgievsk, 65 miles west of Mozdok on the railway to Rostov and Mineralnie Vodi, 20 miles further up the line.

Advancing on a 85-mile front they have occupied a number of other towns.

These sweeping gains were announced in a special Russian announcement last night which also said that rich booty had been taken.

The Russian's rapid advance on this front indicates that Hitler's armies are withdrawing from their salient in the Caucasus as fast as they can.

The flank of the salient is being increasingly threatened by the twin Russian drives from the Kalmuk Steppes in the direction of Voroshiovsk, 100 miles north-west of Georgievsk and down the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railway towards Salsk.

With the loss of the Kuma River line the Germans are likely to be forced into withdrawal towards the Armavir junction, 100 miles up the Rostov railway from Georgievsk.

The branch line links Armavir with Voroshilovsk.

Georgievsk fell after fierce fighting on its outskirts.

Russian forces, who are under the command of Lieut. General Maslennikov, have advanced 90 miles since recapturing Mozdok eight days ago. Hitler has now been deprived of many of the Caucasian Spas on which he counted as comfortable winter quarters for his armies.

Stalin's Son Fighting In Defence Of Stalingrad

STOCKHOLM:—A Moscow report states that Col. Vassily Stalin, son of the Soviet Premier is one of those gallant heroes fighting in the defence of Stalingrad—the city of steel named after his father. He is Commander of a unit of Soviet high speed "Yak" fighters In one day his unit shot down 34 German planes without loss to themselves. —India Press Service.

Armed Hur Shot Dead

25 Arrests Include Women

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

A gang of six armed Hurs hiding near Shahdadpur were surprised by the military. One was shot dead and the rest took to flight. One gun and 60 cartridges were seized.

Later, about 25 arrests were made which included some Hur women.—U. P.

YET ANOTHER BR. EXPERT!

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

It is understood that the services of a British expert is being sought by Government to advise them on the food situation in the country, particularly in regard to rationing.—A. P.

R. A. F. Bombs Northern French Rlys.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

An Air Ministry communique states "Squadrons of Spitfires swept from Dunkrik to Abbeville today.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked railway targets in Northern France Railway. One aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

R. A. F. Over Ruhr

LONDON Jan 12

It is officially announced that the R.A.F. raided the Ruhr last night. One plane is missing.—Reuter.

NAPLES BOMBED

Flying Fortresses Attack Italian Desert Fort

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Reuters' special correspondent with the American forces at Allied headquarters in North Africa says French troops have captured a pass in the neighbourhood of Kairouan and taken 180 Italian prisoners. They have also trapped a mixed German-Italian force in a small valley north of Djebel Bou Darbous. The newly won pass is not on any main highway but is nevertheless an important means of access to the southern sector. The French camel corps have repulsed an Axis attempt to retake a desert outpost and have destroyed three German guns. Flying Fortresses raided the railroad line north of Gabes and are believed to have scored a direct hit on a bridge sixteen miles north of the town. A second Flying Fortress raid was made on the Italian desert fort at Ghadames, direct hits being scored. All the Fortresses returned safely.

Five Enemy Aircraft Destroyed

CAIRO, Jan. 12.

To-day's Middle East Joint war communique states "yesterday there was nothing to report from our land forces except patrol activity. There was increase in enemy air activity over the battle area and in the combats which develops Allied fighters destroyed at least five enemy aircraft and damaged many others During the night of January 27 bombing and machine-gun attacks were carried out on road targets between Tripoli and Misurata. Sousse harbour was also successfully bombed and transport was shot up on the road between Gabes and Sfax. Naples was bombed yesterday during daylight hours and a 101 which attempted interception was shot down. From the above operations three of our aircraft did not return".—Reuter.

STRENGTH OF JAP SHIPPING "STILL GREAT"

MELBOURNE, Jan. 12.

Full reports of the concentration of Japanese shipping with New Guinea as the objective, submitted to the Advisory War Council to-day, revealed that while Allied bombing caused huge losses on Japanese ships in the neighbourhood of Rabaul, the strength of enemy shipping there is still very great.

The chiefs of the three fighting services attended the War Council at which they discussed the implications of Japanese activity now extending almost in an unbroken arc from Timor to the Solomons. War Councillors expressed satisfaction at the steady progress of the Allied campaign in Papua.—Reuter.

Jap Attack On U. S. Aircraft Carrier

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

Gunners of the United States aircraft carrier "Hornet" the loss of which was announced by the United States Naval Department yesterday shot down 59 out of 64 planes before the ship was abandoned in battle north-east of Guadalcanar.

The Japanese attacked the "Hornet" in two ways. They lost 50 out of 54 machines in the first attack and nine out of ten in the second attack. Two Japanese planes fell on the deck starting furious fires.

The Japanese scored many hits especially with the second raid which was composed of six torpedo bombers and four divebombers.

The attack came while the "Hornet's" planes were busy defeating the Japanese in the same area.—Reuter.

Australian Patrol Escapes Enemy Hands

LONDON, Jan. 12.

An Allied headquarters communique from Pacific says:—Allied torpedo bombers are believed to have sunk a Japanese cruiser or destroyer. The sinking took place in Gasmata area.

A report from New Guinea describes how a patrol of Australians after fighting a greatly superior force of Japanese for several days escaped by tunnelling 50 yards from their dog-outs to the jungle

They rejoined their unit bearded and covered with mud after being given up for lost eight days after leaving on patrol.

When they first encountered a small Japanese force, they dug in a small clearing and conducted a lively battle lasting nearly a week using rifles grenades, tommy-guns against the Japanese who had mortars as well as lighter weapons.

Meanwhile, the Australians worked in relays digging a tunnel towards the jungle When the time came for escape one man remained behind doing mobile work firing and towing grenades, keeping up the illusion that the whole force was still there until he too made a dash to safety."—Reuter

FIGHTING CONTINUES IN ARAKAN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12

India Joint War Communique: In the Arakan District fighting continues in the Donbaik Area and in the Mayu Peninsula where the enemy is resisting strongly There is no important change in the Rathedaung Area.

Yesterday (January 11.) R A F Fighters and bombers attacked several enemy objectives in different parts of Burma.

Pimtha Railway station in Central Burma was bombed by Blenheims and Machinegunned by their fighter escorts. Two engines were destroyed, other railway stocks were damaged and bursts were observed on and near the railway lines. Elsewhere two small Japanese steamers, on the Chindwin river and near Akyab were damaged; building and railway trucks were attacked at Kyaikthin and bombs were dropped on Liungchaung and Rathedaung.

Last night, Wellingdon Aircraft bombed enemy occupied villages on Akyab Island.

From these and other operations none of our aircraft is missing.—A. P.

One-Day Textile Hartal In C.P.

T. U. C. Groups Line Up Against Employers

NAGPUR, Jan. 12.

The decision of the textile unions of C. P. to hold a one-day strike on January 12 as a protest against the employers' refusal to grant certain demands of the textile workers was unanimously supported by the Provincial Trade Union Congress.

For the first time, three T. U. C. groups (Communists, Nagpur Textile Union and Mr. Kalappa's group) attended.

The Congress further urged all unions in province to support the demands of the textile workers. The main demand is that regularity bonus should be paid monthly instead of once a year.

Ms. V. R. Kalappa was elected President and Mr. V. G. Balwalk, General Secretary for the ensuing year.—A. P.

SCARCITY OF GRAINS TELLS

BOMBAY, JAN. 12.

OWING TO THE DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN OBTAINING FOOD GRAINS, THE CO-OPERATIVE CANTEENS RUN BY THE STAFF OF THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE HAVE DECIDED TO CLOSE DOWN.—A. P.

HUGE FIRE IN CITY HOSPITAL

Grant Medical College Lecture Hall Gutted

A devastating blaze which completely gutted a whole storey of a two storeyed building in the compound of the J. J. Hospital broke out at about 10-45 on Tuesday night.

The building involved is a stately Gothic edifice and housed the lecture hall and record office of the Grant Medical College.

A watchman who heard a loud report of a detonating nature is said to have seen huge flames rapidly enveloping the top portion of the structure. He immediately got hold of a telephone and informed the Fire Brigade. Fire engines from all parts of the city including distant stations both in the North and South rushed to the spot.

Inside of five minutes a dozen engines assembled at the place and their first effort was to localise the fire from spreading to the adjacent group of buildings most of which contained sick beds.

A dozen hose-pipes were trained on the all-consuming flames which lit up the skies with a lurid glow which could be seen from miles around. The atmosphere in Byculla was filled with clouds of ranced smoke and large crowds of people, some with handkerchieves protecting their nostrils flocked the streets near the hospital to watch the fire.

Tram and other vehicular traffic had to be suspended for a considerable time as the main road was strewn with hundreds of yards of hoses.

It took the firemen nearly two hours to extinguish the blaze. But before the fire could be brought under control the wooden parts of the uppermost storey had crumbled and the second floor was completely gutted. All that remained intact were the walls. The roof came crackling down as the flames devoured the wooden materials.

It is said that a number of books and a large part of the furniture were destroyed.

Some patients who were awakened from their deep nocturnal slumber with a rude shock ran out of their beds but the firemen worked with such convincing enthusiasm that they were soon reassured and went back to their places.

The firemen took extra precautions to see that the least disturbance was caused to the patients in the hospital. Night nurses were chiefly instrumental in warding off their nervousness.

The extent of damage cannot be estimated at this stage.

It is believed that electric short-circuit was the cause of the fire.

Prof. Bhansali Breaks Fast

SETTLEMENT WITH C. P. GOVT.: PRESS GAG WITHDRAWN

NAGPUR, January 12.

The news of a settlement between Professor Bhansali and the C. P. Government, leading to the former undertaking to break his fast was announced by Mr. Jayaratnam, Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government, at a special Press Conference to-day.

Mr. Jayaratnam said, the Order issued under the Defence of India Rules banning publication of all news about Professor Bhansali was being withdrawn.

The Chief Secretary said that following the settlement between Professor Bhansali and Government of C. P., the former had broken his fast in the afternoon.

The terms of the formula reached are contained in an official "communique".—A. P.

Frontier Congress Secretary Arrested

COLLECTIVE FINES IN U. P. & KARNATAK VILLAGES: EXPLOSIONS AT RAJKOT

(Through A. P. & U. P.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

Five Red Shirts came to the District Courts on Monday with the intention of picketing them. They were taken into custody by the police.

The arrest is reported of Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Swati, General Secretary of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee under the D. I. R. He has been transferred to the Peshawar Central jail, where he has been put in "A" class.—I

Two Bomb Explosions In Rajkot

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

Two bombs exploded at Rajkot —one at a cinema and another in the grain market. Nowhere was any damage or injury caused.

ARRESTS IN SURAT

SURAT: The police searched a place in Amliran locality but nothing objectionable was found.

Ambaram Narottam, a grain merchant, has been arrested under the D.I.R. for possessing a larger stock of grains than is allowed under the licence.

Champaklal Prabhashankar, a medical practitioner of the village of Valod in Bardoli Taluka, has been fined Rs. 200 for hoarding small coins.

A report received here from Broach says that a merchant has been arrested under the D.I.R. for selling match boxes at rates higher than the controlled ones.

Mayanlal Dayhabhai of the village of Puni in Bardoli Taluka has been arrested under the D.I.R.

Nathubhai Morarji and Bhikhabhai Madhavbhai of the village of Ambheti in Bardoli taluka have been arrested under the D. I. R.

ARRESTS SEQUEL TO EXPLOSION

KARACHI: A big cracker is reported to have been thrown at the residence of the Principal of a local school. It struck against electric wires and exploded with a loud report. None was injured nor any damage caused.

In connection with bomb explosion at Sikarpur seven persons have been arrested.

One cyclostyle machine and a typewriter have been stolen from the office room of a local school.

Lathi Charge On Women Processionists

NASIK, Jan. 12.

The police resorted to a lathi charge to disperse a procession taken out here on Saturday. Several lady processionists were arrested and subsequently released late at night.

Slight damaged is stated to have been caused when a crowd indulged in throwing stones at the building of the Government Girls' High School.

Merchants in the city and at Panchavati observed 'hartal' and students took holiday and staged demonstrations the whole day.

Prabhat Pheris were taken out in the evening. A public meeting was also held in the evening which addressed by two ladies.—

RELEASE OF TRAVANCORE PRISONERS

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 12: A press note says that the Government has sanctioned the release from prison of 22 persons convicted under the Defence of Travancore Rules undergoing varying terms of imprisonment. Five other persons who are being detained under Rule 26 of the said rules have also been ordered to be released.

Collective Fines In U. P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12.—A collective fine of Rs. 8,750 has been imposed by the Commissioner of Benares Division on the inhabitants of six villages in Jaunpur district. Another collective fine of Rs. 4,170 has been imposed on the inhabitants of four villages in Benares District.

The Commissioner of Agra Division has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 5,000 on the inhabitants of Shamsabad town in Agra District.

Collective Fines In Dharwar

A collective fine of Rs. 4,000 has been imposed on the villages of Kadur, Kadapli and Sudambi, in the Hirekerur Taluka of Dharwar District.

Muslims, Scheduled Classes, Government servants, employees of the M. and S. M. Railway Company and all those who assisted the police in their investigations are exempt from payment of the fine.

UNEXPLODED BOMB DISCOVERED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An unexploded bomb was discovered in the Sydenham College on Tuesday. It was rendered innocuous.

Delhi Press Seized

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

The local C. I. D. police are reported to have seized a press from the city alleged to have been used for publishing unauthorised leaflets

Two persons, father and son are stated to have been arrested under the D. I R.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

U-Boat Destroyed

LONDON Jan 12.

An American army air force Liberator-bomber destroyed a U-boat while on submarine patrol in the Bay of Biscay announced the United States H.Q. of the European Theatre Reuter.

FIGHTING FRENCH GAINS

LONDON Jan. 12.

A fighting French "communique" to-night announces that the conquest of Fezzan has been completed.

The French have occupied Murzuk and Sebha. The garrisons were taken prisoner almost to a man.

Fighting French advanced elements have made considerable progress northwards. The "communique" continues.

In the north an engagement was fought with an Axis motorised detachment which withdrew after a sharp fight leaving behind important war material.—Reuter.

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A bachelor Brahmin, Upper India with Foreign degrees in high academic service seeks partner from any province; should be educated, high Hindu age 20-25. Write Box No. 592. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a match for a Maharashtrian girl (Hindoo) from a noble family and studied upto matric. Apply with particulars to Box No. 566 "Bombay Chronicle."

Englishman from Malaya, middle aged, occupying good position, wishes to meet young Chinese lady of good family from Malaya. Reply to Box No. 2948, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Godown-keepers and Godown Accountants. Pay Rs. 80 to 120 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply the Food Controller's Office—Secretariat, Bombay. (3013)

Wanted an experienced Lady Teacher for teaching all school subjects to a girl of Std. 6. Apply Box No. 558, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lawyers, Engineers, Doctors, Overseers and graduates to apply for Terms to Kapoor & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. 601

Wanted a Teacher to teach Urdu in higher standards. Salary graduate Rs. 50/-; under-graduate Rs. 40/-. Applications with necessary testimonials should reach Headmaster, Coronation High School, Mangrol, (Kathiawar), immediately. 602.

Wanted Shorthand Typist part or whole time. Madrasi youth preferred. See Haribhai Desai, 29 Dalal Street. 557.

Bench Mechanics, preference given to those who have experience in the repair of wireless and electrical equipment, salary in accordance with qualifications. Apply to B.E.S. & T. Co.'s Old Power House, Kassara, Mazagaon. (2985)

Wanted:— 300 Candidates desirous of services as Station Masters, Signallers & Clerks etc. Free training, lodging, Guarantee for Employment, Prize Rs. 80/- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:— The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Ambala City. 573

Applications are invited from persons willing to be trained as Assistants in the Mosquito Netting Department. Senior Assistant on Rs. 150/- per month during training and when selected in the grade of Rs. 250—25—500 Junior Assistant on Rs. 75/- per month during training and when selected in the grade of Rs. 90—15—150. Those with a degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering and good at accurate erection of machinery and with organising capacity will be preferred. Please apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. 3014

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Wanted a Lecturer in Canning and Horticulture for the B. K. Agricultural Institute, Rajshahi on a salary of Rs. 150-150-160-10-1-400. Preference will be given to a person holding degree in Agriculture with special knowledge of fruit Canning and working experience in a Canning Factory or Institute. Applications with testimonials and statements of age and other qualifications must reach the undersigned within the 21st January, 1943. (2990)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Graduate in Agriculture, experienced in Dairy-farming and cattle breeding. Apply, with testimonials, stating terms to the Surat Dairy Co., Ld., Safe Deposit Chambers, Surat. 600.

Wanted Artist, Dancers, Boxers, Magicians, etc., for an up-to-date Exhibition to be held shortly in Bombay giving full particulars of experience. Minimum salary and copies of testimonials to Box No. 591, "Bombay Chronicle".

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First Class M.Sc., (Maths) needs employment in good school. Can teach all school subjects, including Hindi. Apply Box 604 "Bombay Chronicle"

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Wanted—Five second-hand Cars in good working condition. Apply with full particulars to the Food Controller, Secretariat. Cars must be shown at the Secretariat, on any day between 12 and 2 P.M. (2956)

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652 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale—New Disintegrater No. 1 1½, 2, 2½, 3½; 4 P. C. Dutta, Monghyr, E.I.R. 605

Cigars—Make U.S. Planters your steady smoke and enjoy extra mildness, extra coolness and extra flavour. Rs. 3/4- per 50. D. Merwan and Company, 74, Medows Street, Bombay. (516)

Wanted purchasers of Tower Brand Washing Soaps. Cash. Apply the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay, 19. (420)

OCCULTIST

Dr. R. A. Gill, arrived in city. Dr. Gill the international Occultist Psychist whose knowledge has universally been applauded in countries like Netherland, Straits Settlement, Thyland, Dutch Indis and several others has now arrived in Bombay. Dr. Gill has during the last 25 years made a deep study of the sciences of occultism and claims unique Divine powers to solve your troubles physical, mental, financial and domestic, etc., consult personally or by Post at Room No. 5, 1st floor, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2. 593

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(c) Rs. 15/- per diem for work in emergencies officially declared as such.

3. Efforts will be made to attach applicants to First Aid Posts according to their choice.

4. Doctors already attached to First Aid Posts will be preferred. They should therefore apply for the above posts through their Divisional Wardens unless they would prefer to continue to do their duties in a purely honorary capacity.

5. Further particulars can be obtained from the Commandant, Casualty Service of the Officer Commanding, First Aid Posts, by previous appointment on phone (35091).

6. Applications in a prescribed form (to be obtained from the A.R.P. Headquarters, Council Hall, Bombay) should reach the Commandant, Casualty Service by the 21st January 1943.

COMMANDANT,
Casualty Services, Bombay.
A.R.P. Office, Council Hall, Bombay,
8th January 1943.
2986.

LOST OR MISLAID

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two allotment Letters and deposit receipts Nos. 6210 and 7620 in respect of ten and five shares numbered 279200/279209 and 335035/335039 of the New India Assurance Company Limited, standing in the name of Shan Jeshingbhai Ranchhoddas have been lost or mislaid, and the said shareholder's creditors appointed as trustees have applied to the Company to issue duplicate allotment letters and deposit receipts for the said shares. Any persons having any claim on the said shares should notify and lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within one month from this date after which no claim will be considered and the Company will proceed to issue duplicate allotment letters and deposit receipts.

HIMATLAL LALLUBHAI SHAH, Pleader for M/S. Maganlal Dahyabhai and six other trustees appointed by the Shareholder and his other creditors
2610 Dena Bank Bldg., Desai Pada, Ahmedabad, 1-1-43. 3020

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CIVIL DEFENCE DEPARTMENT

Appointment of Area Organisers, Assistant Area Organisers and Senior and Junior Warning Officers

THE FINAL SELECTION for the above mentioned appointments now been completed and notices will be sent shortly to all successful applicants

No further correspondence on the subject will be entertained.

J. S. VORLEY,
Deputy Director (Warnings).
2993

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. INDUMATIBAI, wife of Eknath Anandrao Mahale, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground being Plot No. VI of Shivaji Park B5 Scheme of the Municipality of Bombay with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the 20 Feet passage off the proposed 60 feet Road, known as Ranade Road, Extension in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 376.19 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1572 part and Cadastral Survey No. 6/1710 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4643(6) and Street No. 77A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the EAST by the property of Kore, on or towards the WEST by the 20 feet road, on or towards the SOUTH by plot No. X of Shivaji Park B5 Scheme and on or towards the NORTH by Plot No. 2 of Shivaji Park B5 Scheme.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1943.

DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3008.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No: 1570 Of 1942.

(1). MONJI AMIDAS VORA (2) YESHODABAI, wife of MONJI AMIDAS, (3) VITHALDAS NARANDAS and (4) SOONDARJI VALLABHDAS SANGHAVI..Plaintiffs.
Vs.
TULSIDAS MAWJI VORA .....Defendant.

To,
TULSIDAS MAWJI VORA
the defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you inter alia for your removal as a Trustee of the Trust mentioned in the plaint herein for appointment of a new Trustee in your place for the vesting of the Trust properties in the Trustees of the said Trust including the Trustee to be appointed by this Hon'ble Court and praying for such other directions for the administration of the said Trust as the Court may consider proper and for all necessary inquiries, directions and orders for provision of the costs of the plaintiffs of this suit and for such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

AND you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day of February 1943 at 11 O'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon with all your witnesses and relevant documents.

Please take notice that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard ex parte as the date fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1943.

K. K. DASTUR.
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3021

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that on the 24th day of December, 1942, a Release and Declaration has been executed whereby our clients Parmanandas Tribhovandas, Rajnikant Parmanandas and Hasmukhlal Parmanandas on the one hand AND Kanaiyalal Parmanandas on the other have mutually released the other or others of them and their and his respective estates and effects from all claims, demands etc., and neither of them has interest of any kind whatsoever in the estate and property of the others or other of them.

Bombay, dated this 12th day of January, 1943.

JHAVERY & CO.,
Attorneys for Parmanandas Tribhovandas & Ors.
3022

Legal Notices

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT HYDERABAD DECCAN

Original Civil Jurisdiction

Suit No. 131/2 of 1350 Fasli

SRINIVAS RAO and another .....Petitioners.
Versus.
THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS T. N. & Q. BANK, LTD. (in Liquidation) Madras Branch.....
.....Respondents.

SUIT WINDING UP OF T. N. & Q. BANK, LTD

To
MULJI BHAI NARAYANDAS, reported to be in Province of Gujarat

A sum of B. G. Rs 984-12-5 is payable as dividend by the Travancore National & Quilon Bank Ltd., in Liquidation Hyderabad (Dn.) Branch re the current account No 3/37 standing in the name of Mulibhai Narayandas and Soma Jagadishwaraya. The said Soma Jagadishwaraya has applied for payment of the said amount to him as partner of the abovesaid firm. This Court has fixed 25th January 1943 to dispose of the said matter at 10 a.m. You are hereby ordered to appear in person or through a pleader or by an agent to answer to the same. If you fail to appear, the matter will be proceeded with exparte.

By Order of the Judge.
Original Side
Asst REGISTRAR,
High Court

Date
2nd. Isfandar 1352F
5th January, 1943.
Hyderabad Deccan.
3019

2½ HOURS OF
Non-stop laughing in this *rib-tickling comedy*
JAWANI
with
SURENDRA and HUSN BANU
SWASTIK
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Sunday: 12-30 noon.

SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW
Tomorrow 2 p.m.
NAVYUG'S Song-Dance Hit
EVER YOURS
(TUZACH)
Starring: SNEHPRABHA SALVI, DAMUANNA
Also; DEODHAR CRICKET TOPICAL
4TH WEEK AT
KRISHNA
Daily 4-30, 7-15 10 p.m

OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Fri., Sat., Sun. Matinee 2-30 p.m.
★
RANJIT'S
DEVOTIONAL HIT
BHAKTA
SURDAS
SAIGAL & KHURSHID
★
Director CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

ALLAH & ISHWAR 11TH WEEK
—ARE ONE AND THE SAME? SO Why These Riots in The Name of God? See
Unity's BHAKTA KABIR
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA
Zenana SHOW FOR LADIES ONLY TO-MORROW At 12-30 Noon

THE PLENTIFUL PUNJAB with its pastoral beauty starred in
Dalsukh Pancholi's
ZAMINDAR
4th WEEK of Crowds at
NEW WEST END
Daily: 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A FAMOUS PICTURES LTD. RELEASE

SACRIFICE.....
WHICH ONLY AN INDIAN WOMAN CAN MAKE!
"VIJAY"
NATIONAL'S GREAT PICTURE
Starring:
DURGA KHOTE, HARISH, HUSNA BANU
2nd Grand Week at
BROADWAY
—DADAR—
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

For Romance and Music
At their BEST
See
M.P. PRODUCTION JAWAB DIRECTION: P. C. BARUA
M. P. PRODUCTIONS' Maiden Hit
KANAN, JAMUNA, BARUA
14TH WEEK
and still the sensation in Bombay entertainment world
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

MATINEES 1-30 P.M. ON THURSDAY & FRIDAY
SUPER
Charni Road Tram Junction
Daily: 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
"GORA KUMBHAR"
The BIGGEST DEVOTIONAL Film NOW IN 2ND MONTH
गोरा कुम्भार

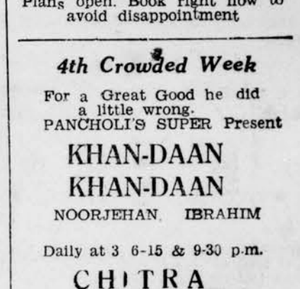
CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m
Lon CHANEY Claude RAINS
"THE WOLF MAN"
New Thrills!

EROS
Theatre De Luxe
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Phone 22519.
LAST DAY!
JOHN PAYNE, BETTY GRABLE & VICTOR MATURE
in 20th Century-Fox's
"FOOTLIGHT SERENADE"
Also—Latest War News
BEGINS TOMORROW!
YOU CAN'T MACHINE-GUN THE GREATNESS IN A MAN... THE FAITH IN LITTLE CHILDREN... THE LOVE IN THE HEART OF A GIRL!
THE PIED PIPER
Starring
MONTY WOOLLEY
RODDY McDOWALL
ANNE BAXTER

Plans open. Book right now to avoid disappointment

4th Crowded Week
For a Great Good he did a little wrong.
PANCHOLI'S SUPER Present
KHAN-DAAN
KHAN-DAAN
NOORJEHAN IBRAHIM
Daily at 3 6-15 & 9-30 p.m.
CHITRA
Vincent Road, DADAR.
Free List Suspended

Listen to the Critics:—
"EK-RAAT MAKES A HIT. IT OFFERS A HIGHLY DRAMATIC STORY."
EK RAAT
A SHALIMAR PICTURE
Starring:
NEENA, PRITHVIRAJ
10th WEEK at
LAMINGTON
Daily at 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

NOW IN 2ND WEEK!
REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.


The KING of COMEDIANS offers to Bombay a 360 LAUGHS an HOUR Rib Tickling Picture
HASO-HASO E-DUNIYAWALO
LAUGH with the WORLD from SATURDAY Next 16th January 1943 at
NOVELTY
HASO-HASO e Duniyawalo
is a New India F. C. Release!
SHAHZADI (of 'Jhoola' fame) RATANBAI and I. GOPE will meet you!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

MAGNA CHARTA OF MOTION PICTURES!

KARDAR PRODUCTIONS

KARDAR Productions

'SHARDA'

Directed & Produced by:- A. R. KARDAR

FREES THE MOVIES From Age-old Conventions and Gives You a Realistic Social!

★

Music: NAUSHADALI

★

Starring:—
★MEHTAB
★ULLHAS
★WASTI
★NIRMALAKUMARI
★A. SHAH—

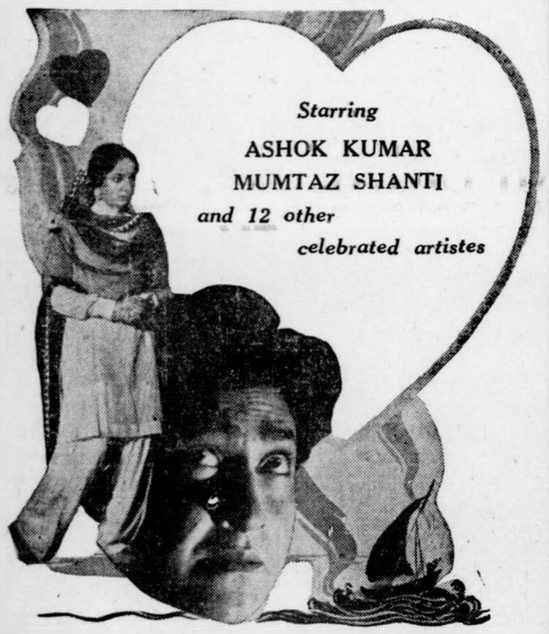
Next Change At

MINERVA

★(A Calcutta Film Exchange Release).

Heard the New National Anthem?
"HINDUSTAN HAMARA HAI"
It's Playing on Thousands of Lips now.
Hear it in BOMBAY TALKIES'
Thrill-filled Picture

'KISMET'



Starring
ASHOK KUMAR
MUMTAZ SHANTI
and 12 other celebrated artistes

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30

ROXY

OLDEST PICTURE ON BOMBAY'S SCREEN
DRAWING FIRST WEEK'S CROWDS

IT IS

BASANT

BOMBAY TALKIES'
Song-Dance-Drama

Starring:
MUMTAZ SHANTI
ULLHAS

Now in the SILVER JUBILEE WEEK AT

DAILY 3 SHOWS
3-30, 6-30, 9-30.

MAJESTIC

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 7, 1999
Muslim: Moharrum 5, 1361
Parsi: Amardad 11, 1312
Sunrise: 8-16 a.m., Sunset 7-18 p.m.
Hightide: 4-46, 17-42, Lowtide 11-31, 23-21
Corporation Standing Committee at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

KOXY—"Kismet" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
BROADWAY—"Vijay" 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m
SUPER—"Gora Kumbhar" 4-15 7 and 9-45
CITY LIGHT "Py- 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
LAMINGTON "E -" 4, 7 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"The -dan" 4 6-30 and 9-30
REGAL—"Holiday 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"The Pride of Yankees" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LIGHT HOUSE—"Three Penalty" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Kiplings Jungle Book" 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"The Good Earth" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
CENTRAL—"Ten O'Clock" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Zamindar" 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Caught in the Draft" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Week-End in Havana" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m
SWASTIK—"Jawani" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Ever Yours" 4-30, 7-15 and 10
STRAND—"The Great Dictator" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EROS—"Footlight Serenade" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10
OPERA HOUSE—"Surdas" 2-30, 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"Intermezzo", 4-30, 6-45 and 10

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY: The (third) and adjourned clinical meeting will be held at Grant Medical College Library to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: There will be a Short Talk on the subject "At Death" followed by Questions and Answers at Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, intimates that transmission time on telegrams to Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Lanore and their adjacent areas is now normal.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF PAPER. The Government of Bombay has revised its orders fixing the maximum retail prices of Indian-made paper. Copies of the order can be obtained on payment from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road. Gardens, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL: Members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council who desire to take up the work of helping at the Government Grain Shops, in distributing grains, are requested to give their names at the B.P.W.C. office, Town Hall at the earliest possible date, also the days and time and locality in which they would like to work.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY: The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of December was 5,531 out of which 400 males, 272 females, and 315 children were new patients and 1,691 males, 1,605 females and 1,248 children were old ones. The daily average attendance was 179.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Sub-Inspector J. K. Divekar of the Bandra Police raided a Satta den at Nawpada on the west side of the Bandra Railway Station and arrested Adam Babamia and Ahmedmia Husseinmia who it is alleged were receiving satta bets at the time. On their person, it is reported, were found several satta betting slips and cash of Rs. 19-13-6 including marked coins. The same Sub-Inspector carried out two illicit liquor raids. In Chapel Road, Bandra he arrested J. A. Silvester who, it is alleged, had in his possession 1 1/2 gallons of illicit liquor and 16 gallons of wash. In the other raid he arrested Ganpat Hari Pawar and Bhiva Kanya Mujalkar of Monkey Road, Kharli, who had, it is alleged in their possession one gallon of illicit liquor.

All-India Weather

POONA, Jan. 12.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 8th Jan. 1943:—

Allahabad 76 62 T, Bombay 78 62 0, Calcutta 83 65 0, Cawnpore 76 56 0 Cuttack 84 64 0, Darjeeling 53 40 0, Delhi 68 48 0, Deradun 68 45 0, Jacobabad 67 41 0, Simla 50 38 0, Karachi 71 51 0, Lahore 66 40 0, Lucknow 77 54 0, Madras 83 69 0, Nagpur 87 65 0.7, Patna 78 64 T, Peshawar 68 37 0, Shillong 65 44 0.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity with its epicentre about 1,510 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 01h, 25m. I.S.T. on Tuesday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Prem Sharma. 5-10 Ira Nigam. 5-20 For women. 6-45 D. T. Joshi. 7 Kahan ki Rah Nikli Hai Kahan Se. 7-15 Sohan Singh. 7-30 Lachhi Ram. 7-40 Bhajan Lal. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Ghazien, Geet aur Filmi Gane. 8-45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Raza Khani Bai. 9-30 B B C News. 9-45 The Voice of America. 10 Janta Ka Sangeet. 10-10 Prem Sharma. 10-20 Abdul Karim Khan. 10-30 D. T. Joshi. 10-45 Sohan Singh.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Clarionet Solo. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-30 Gokulibai Kakodkar. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 N. S. Khalikar. 9-20 Variety. 9-30 D. S. Murdeshwar. 9-40 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 12-30 p.m. Marathi bhavgeets. 12-45 News in Marathi. 12-50 News in Gujarati. 12-55 News in Hindustani. 1 Raga music. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 4-20 School broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 V. V. Upponi. 5-15 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 5-35 D. S. Murdeshwar. 6-45 N. S. Khalikar. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Nana Ani Mani. 6-30 News in English. 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 Jang ka Rang. 6-50 V. V. Upponi. 7 Wali Deccani. 7-15 Marathi bhavgeets. 7-30 Gokulibai Kakodkar. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 8-15 "Labour and The War" talk in English. 8-30 News review. 8-45 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 The Voice of America. 10 Air Orchestra. 10-10 N. S. Khalikar. 10-20 Gokulibai Kakodkar.

Bombay II—Programme

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Gujarati duets. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Gokulibai Kakodkar. 9 Tulsidas Bhajan. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

49.5 metres (6,085 kc/s)

4-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 N. S. Khalikar. 7-55 D. S. Murdeshwar. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Haribhau Ghangrekar. 9-30 London Philharmonic Orchestra. 9-45 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 10 Chamber music.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA TO BROADCAST. All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk entitled "Labour and the War" by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at 8-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th January.

BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIATION

Special General Meeting at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at C. C. I. (Governor's Pavilion).

3006

PUBLIC SERVANTS ON DUTY ASSAULTED

One Gets 9 Months R. I. And Another 6 Months R. I. For Offences

Shiva Bhayya (30) who was arrested on August 10 on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt by a knife to a public servant whilst on duty at the junction of Haines Road and Furgusson Road. He was arrested by the Inspector of police, DeLisle Road and produced before Mr. I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Court who sentenced him to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Shanker Kushka (24) who was also arrested on August 10 at the 8th Lane Kamatipura for being found throwing stones on a Police Constable on duty, was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment by the same Magistrate.

The Advocate, on behalf of the accused stated that he was not a member of the Congress or any movement and never intended to take part in furtherance of the said movements.

The Magistrate thereupon cited a case of Imposter V. Ismail Kassam, criminal session application No. 25 of 1935, wherein the learned Chief Justice desired that the Police must be protected against violence when they are carrying out their duties. His Lordship observed that three months is too short a sentence and that proper sentence should be awarded.

Mr. Justice Weston

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Weston who was recently appointed a Judge of the Bombay High Court in place of Mr. Justice Broomfield (retired) will sit for the first time as a Judge of that Court on Thursday 14th January.

DR. AMBEDKAR IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Hon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Labour Member, Government of India, arrived in Bombay this morning. He is expected to stay in Bombay for a week.—A. P.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF SOVIET

Dr. Bhaba's Lecture

Dr. H. J. Bhaba, Prof. in Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of Friends of the Soviet Union on "Nuclear Energy" tomorrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at F. S. U Hall, 48 Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum Rd. Dr. R. Naidu will preside.

"Lokmanya" Editor Assaulted

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Editor of the 'Lokamanya' a Marathi Daily was assaulted by a youth near Aibless Baug, Charni Road. The suspect made good his escape. Mr. Gadgil received slight injuries near his eyes.

The youth, it is stated, was enraged at an article in the paper which attacked the Hindu Mahasabha's policy.

New President For Hindu Co-op. Housing Society

At the special general meeting held last Sunday, Mr. Ganesh Anant Desai, Advocate High Court was unanimously elected as President of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society Ltd for the current year.

VAMANRAO VAIDYA THANKS VOTERS

Vaidya Vamanrao Dinanath writes to thank all the Vaidyas, Hakims and other helpers who worked to secure him the highest number of votes in the election of the Board of Indian Systems of medicine.

MENAKA BALLET

Presents Classical Dances

The Menaka Indian Ballet, which began its seven days' season at the Garrison Theatre (old Wellington Cinema) on Saturday with "Malavikagnimitram", presented a different programme on Monday. "Menaka Lasyam", though it came last in order, proved to be a delightful number. It is a ballet which narrates a mythological episode relating to enticement of Vishvamitra from his penances by Menaka at the behest of Indra. The cast introduced all the principal artistes of the Nrityalayam including Menaka. Ramanarayan was quite at ease in expressing the various "bhavas" implicit in his role of Vishvamitra Menaka, who appeared in the title role interpreted its different words and situations in her distinctive style.

"Kaliya Damanam was another high spot of the programme. Menaka Ramanarayan Krishna Kutty and Shevanti as Radhika, Krishna, Kaliya and Nagapatni respectively contributed their best to the rendering of the lively episode in the language of dance. Shevanti was conspicuous in her Kathakali dance for her freedom and facileness of movements and expressions and so was Krishna Kutty throughout the performance. Ramanarayan executed "Samhar Nritya" with the vigour and the variety of emotional expressions demanded by its theme. The intrisic beauty of Kathak Nritya was revealed by Kamala by interpreting in a solo, a traditional song. The programme had a few other varieties of dances and also delightful musical interludes by the Indian orchestra of the Nrityalayan.

D. G. V.

Results Of The Third M.B., B.S. Exam.

PASSED THE WHOLE EXAMINATION: Nos. 13 42 5d3 61 65 71 73 76 90 97 98 103 104 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 129 130 131 132 135

PASSED IN GROUP A ONLY:—No. 29

PASSED IN GROUP B ONLY:—Nos. 39 47 51 135.

The Prizes and Medals have been awarded as under:—

(1) The Charles Morehead Prize; (2) The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize; (3) The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal and (4) The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to No. 13.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER

New President And Vice-President

Mr. Hariuas Madhavdas and Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee have been unanimously elected as President and Vice-President respectively, of the Indian Merchants Chamber for the year 1943. Mr. Haridas is the Chairman of the Central Bank of India and is at present the Vice-President of the Chamber. He was the Vice-Chairman of the East India Cotton Association for several years.

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee is senior partner in Messrs Devkaran Nanjee and Sons, Chairman of the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., and of the Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd.

Advocates Assn. Condoles M. R. Vidyarthi's Death

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Advocates Association of Western India, held yesterday, a resolution was passed recording their deep sorrow at the death of Mr. Maganlal R. Vidyarti which occurred in Bulsar three days ago.

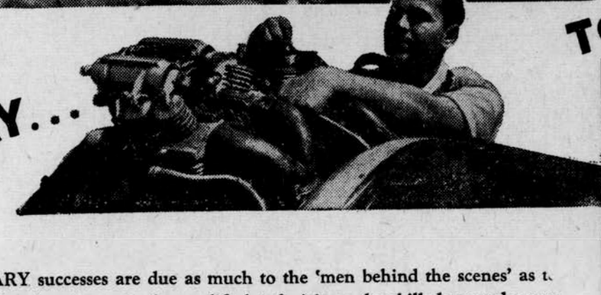
Mr. Vidyarti was an advocate of 26 years standing and had a good practice in Surat, Ahmedabad and Bombay. He was also interested in journalism and was conducting a daily paper at Surat called the "Surat Samachar". He also edited another journal called "Arya Prakash".

FOR SALE

Chemicals for commercial use: Caustic Potash; Potassium Carbonate; Potassium Bicarbonate: Potasium Permanganate Potassium Chloride Potassium Nitrate, in large quantities at competitive rates Apply for rates to INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS LIMITED.
Outside Sheranwala Gate, Lahore.
603

India needs Trained Technicians

TODAY...



and TOMORROW

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The Bombay Chronicle

SHORTAGE OF CLOTH

While the scarcity of food continues, that of cloth, too, is becoming very acute and the Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well to bring this latter problem to the notice of Government. The shortage of cloth is bad enough but it is much worse to have to pay an unconscionable price for even the inferior cloth that the poor use This problem, like that of food supply, is an all-India one and only last week the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry made a representation to the Government of India on this much neglected subject. The stoppage of imports of cloth from Japan and England, on the one hand, and the vast and growing demand for cloth for war purposes, on the other, have steadily reduced the quantity of indigenous cloth available to the people. And this quantity has been further reduced by the export of cloth without any restriction. It is estimated that the balance of cloth after the demand for export and the requirements of the Supply Department have been met has steadily diminished from year to year since 1938-39. In that year the balance of mill-made cloth available to the common people of India was over 4,600 million yards. But during the last year it was reduced to nearly 2,700 million yards and in the current year it is expected to shrink further to 1,550 million yards.

Avoidable Shortage

This is an alarming shortage, indeed, and is already causing acute distress to the poor people. It should be noted that the shortage in the supply of cloth used by the poor is particularly great because, as the Committee of the Federation points out, the requirements of the Supply Department are in many respects for those types of cloth which are also commonly used by the poor and, therefore, the impact of the purchases by the Supply Department on the available stock of cloth for the poor is far greater in intensity than conveyed by the figures. Nor can the shortage be met appreciably by the handloom industry unless special attempts are made to supply large quantities of mill-made or handspun yarn to the handweavers. Such efforts are not being made by Government, and most of the Congress workers engaged in or capable of helping the Khaddar industry are thrown into jail. Several Khadi depots and production centres have been attached by Government or otherwise rendered incapable of functioning. And Government's schemes of cheap standard cloth for the poor have yet to materialise. The shortage caused by all these circumstances is particularly deplorable because it was avoidable to a very large extent as the rapid production of cloth in a country like India, where the raw material is still abundant and labour is pitifully cheap, is far more under the control of Government than the rapid production of food. The shortage could have been foreseen and met to a large extent if Government had taken timely steps to safeguard adequately the interests of the civil population.

Fix Maximum Prices

Government can make some amends even now. The Committee of the Federation has offered some specific suggestions which demand serious consideration. First and foremost the Committee requests Government to put an embargo on export of cloth till such time when enough stocks are available in the country for meeting the local requirements, and to effect all possible economy in the consumption of cloth by the Army The Committee also suggests that, wherever possible, substitutes such as are made of jute or other fibres may be used in place of cloth, so that the balance of cotton textiles available for civilian consumption may be increased without involving the military authorities in any serious difficulty. Among other measures suggested are raising the production of textiles both by the mills and the hand-loom weavers, switching over to the production, as far as it is technically possible, of such categories of cloth as are used by the poor and middle classes, from those commonly used by the richer class of people, and taking immediate steps to inaugurate a campaign for "Use Less Cloth", on the one hand, and "Produce More Cloth" on the other These are all sound suggestions. But there is one significant omission and we must make good that Justice and humanity demand that Government should fix reasonable maximum prices at least for the inferior types of cloth for the benefit of the poor.

Britain And China

The abrogation by Great Britain and the United States of America of their extra-territorial rights in China, which has become a *fait accompli* now, is an act of belated justice on the part of the two nations. That two world wars were necessary to bring this about shows the measure of the sense of fairness inspiring the average western statesman in his dealings with oriental peoples. The Boxer "rebellion" so-called and certain other unfortunate happenings in China, for which the Western Powers, who had secured firm footing in that country by questionable methods, were really more responsible than the Chinese, were made the excuse to deprive the Chinese Government of some of its sovereign rights and to impose humiliating financial and economic burdens on the Chinese people. The treaty now signed—which is to be followed by a comprehensive treaty of "friendship, commerce and navigation and consular rights" to be entered into at the end of the war—doubtless marks a fresh start in the relations between Great Britain and China, but to suggest, as does Reuter's London correspondent, that as a result of the present treaty the relations between China and Great Britain are "re-established on a basis of complete equality" is to indulge in political camouflage which will beguile none so long as Britain does not formally relinquish her title to that valuable slice of Chinese territory named Hongkong—a title which rests only on Britain's "right of conquest" and no more. The British Government has so far given no indication that it intends to hand over Hongkong to the Chinese even after it has been recovered from the Japanese. Questioned in Parliament a few months ago if there was any such intention on the part of the Government, the spokesman of the latter tried to evade the point, observing that the subject fell under a category different from the question of extra-territorial rights.

It would have been more graceful and more truly democratic if, like the Soviet Government when it emerged triumphant after the revolution of 1917, the British Government, too, had openly proclaimed to the world that it did not desire to lay claim to or retain possession of one inch of territory which rightfully belonged to others. But to expect such a voluntary gesture on the part of Imperial Britain would be expecting the impossible. Without such a gesture, however, Britain's pose of democracy is bound to fall flat on the peoples of the Orient.

It may be urged on behalf of the British Government that there are vast financial and other interests involved in Hongkong and these would stand in the way of any outright declaration of the abrogation of British rights over it. But such an excuse cannot hold water, since all such vested interests can be made the subject of impartial scrutiny and peaceful negotiations for equitable settlement, after the war. An open declaration of the general policy of Britain regarding the future of its "imperial possessions" is badly needed to inspire all the "non-white" peoples now fighting the Axis Powers with complete confidence in the righteousness of the war aims of the Allied Powers. Will Britain make such a declaration without further loss of time?

Frankly Speaking

American War Effort

The colossal character of America's war-effort is well illustrated in President Roosevelt's budget demand for 100,000 million dollars for next year's "maximum programme." The President evidently expects to see the beginning of the end of the Nazi nightmare, if not its end itself, before the close of 1943. He would be perfectly justified in entertaining such a hope, if the present American plans of munitions productions are carried through successfully. That that production has already swelled up to an unprecedented extent will not be denied, and the part it is playing on all the war fronts of the United Nations has been truly admirable. But for the help that the American munitions factories have been rendering since the outbreak of war to the Allied cause, the past three years and a half might have had quite a different story to tell.

One Thing Needful

Still there are factors at work which may contribute to the prolongation of the hostilities beyond 1943. Among them the most unfortunate, in our opinion, is the unwillingness of both Great Britain and the United States of America to define their war aims particularly in respect of the "non-white" peoples of the world now fighting on the side of the Allies, in clearer terms than has so far been done by them. It has been abundantly made clear to these peoples, if not explicitly at least by implication, by the spokesmen of the two countries, that the Atlantic Charter does not apply to them. Is, then, their future to be mortgaged for ever to the Imperialist Powers? President Roosevelt, and Mr. Churchill, too, occasionally, have been talking of freedom being the birthright of men all the world over, but is such talk to remain merely on the theoretical plane, and in practice, when it is a case of "non-White" peoples, to be only dangled before their eyes, and never to be conceded to them? The vague generalities, couched in high-sounding phrases, indulged in by American and British statesmen regarding the "four freedoms" and "perfect equality" assured to all the peoples now ranged against the Axis, are not enough to inspire the complete confidence of the "non-white" peoples in the professions of these statesmen. They demand a universal charter of rights in unmistakable terms, which will really assure them a chance to lead a peaceful and honourable existence in place of the semi-slave conditions in which they are compelled to live at present. Such a charter alone can generate in them the intense fervour needed to rally them in their millions round the flags of the Allied Powers so as to bring about the complete annihilation of the Hitlerite Frankenstein within the speediest possible period. Will American and British statesmen rise to the supreme need of the hour?

Frivolous Conditions

While the Nagpur University authorities and the public are trying hard to re-open the Commerce College of Wardha, closed some time ago under the local Government's orders, the Government are throwing difficulties in the way by insisting on frivolous conditions. The conditions are: (1) Students who are known to have incited the disturbances in Wardha, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, should be removed from the rolls of the College. (2) The Principal, who is now detained, should not be re-employed without the approval of Government at any future date (3) There should be an undertaking from the Governing Body that any student whom the District Magistrate asks to be removed from the College should be removed forthwith and that any activities of the students, to which the District Magistrate takes objection, should be discontinued forthwith. These are impossible conditions and calculated, if not designed, to humiliate the College authorities and make them subservient to the District Magistrate. Lt.-Col. T. J. Kedar, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, rightly objects to all these conditions. Referring to the undertaking demanded from the Governing Body he observes: "No institution can submit itself to this condition. The District Magistrate cannot be allowed to give orders to a college to remove students from the rolls. The full autonomy of the college must be respected." The conditions, one and all, deserve to be summarily rejected.

Famine Situation in Bijapur

(By Dinkar Desai)

It is now widely known that the failure of the late rains is causing acute economic distress throughout Bijapur District, which has been declared to be a famine area for seven months from January 5. On behalf of the Servants of India Society, I undertook a tour in certain areas of the district in order to acquaint myself with famine conditions.

Relief Works

At present the P.W.D. relief works are opened only in seven or eight places. This number seems to be inadequate For instance, the people of some villages are required to walk a distance of about 20 miles to reach the works. Secondly, all these works are opened for collecting road-metal which involves very hard labour The result is that the agricultural classes who are not generally accustomed to metal-breaking work find it extremely difficult to cope with the task. Unless earth-works are started it will be difficult for many to secure employment. Again, it is a general complaint that some people who sought employment at metal collection works could not be employed on account of shortage of metal-breaking hammers. This is a very tragic situation. The Famine Code provides that reserves of tools shall always be maintained to be used at the time of famine. It is absolutely necessary that the authorities should lose no time in providing all labourers with necessary tools. The enquiry made by me at three P.W.D. works shows that the labourers are invariably paid at piece rates which are very low. On an average an adult is not in a position to earn more than 2-1/2 annas a day. It is true that "the principle of the famine wage scale is that the wage should be the lowest amount sufficient to maintain healthy persons in health". But it does not require much argument to show that when jowar is selling at seven seers a rupee the above wage is utterly inadequate to maintain healthy persons in health. I was glad to learn that the Commissioner had already announced in the middle of December that the wages on famine works should be 6 annas for a male adult, 5 annas for a woman adult and 3 annas for a child between 10 and 14 years of age. It took nearly three weeks for Government to communicate their approval of this recommendation and it is only since this week that the new rates have been brought into operation. Another great short-coming of the relief works is that the labourers are paid in cash while they are not in a position to convert this cash into grain due to shortage of grain supplies. I know cases wherein many labourers were compelled to leave the relief works as soon as they came to know that they were not paid wages in grain. In fact, the opening of relief works can serve no useful purpose if the labourers are not in a position to buy grain. To sum up, the number of metal-collection works started at present is not adequate; earth-works such as bunding of fields, excavation of new tanks, sinking of new wells and deepening of old ones, are not yet undertaken; an adequate supply of grain is not provided for the purpose of paying wages in kind. Unless these shortcomings are removed without any further delay, the distress is bound to deepen.

Migration

It is very difficult to determine the exact extent of migration from the district. The official figures for Bilgi Petha show that 9,500 persons out of 57,000 had migrated till the 13th December. At a very modest estimate at least 2,000 to 3,000 people must have migrated since then. We may, therefore, conclude that a little more than 20 per cent of the people have migrated from Bilgi Petha. The figures that I was able to collect for certain villages in four talukas of the district show that about 25 per cent of the population have migrated from these villages It must, however, be noted that every year there is seasonal migration of labouring classes from Bijapur district on a small scale between December and March Taking this factor into consideration, it may be concluded that the percentage of migration due to famine is a little less than what is indicated by the above figures. One peculiar feature of this year's migration is that, in addition to labouring classes, a large number of peasants have left their villages after selling all their possessions. Government is helping the migrating people by giving one rupee or seven seers of jowar to each adult emigrant and railway fare of one rupee to each adult and eight annas to a child below 12.

Although migration is necessary and desirable during famine, it is equally necessary that there should be sufficient scope for the emigrant population to be absorbed in the surrounding areas outside the district. But the fact is that there is not much scope for absorption in these areas. Already there is severe scarcity in the eastern talukas of Dharwar District and parts of Raichur District. Moreover, in other areas the pressure of population on the soil is so great and the number of agricultural labourers so much above the needs of agriculture that it is very doubtful whether all the migrant population will be in a position to survive in these outside areas. The Famine Code recognises the danger of unorganised migration to areas where there is little scope for employment. It is clearly stated in the Code (Section 19) that migration of ablebodied labourers should be encouraged "to centres where labour is required", bearing in mind that for the general good of the country it is dseirable that labour should go where it can be employed on economic works." The implication of this provision of the Code is that migration should be to such areas where the emigrants can be usefully employed. If not, migration may defeat its very purpose by not lessening the misery of the people. In this connection, the lessons of the great famine of 1876-77 should not be forgotten The Bijapur District Gazetteer admits that in 1876-77 "very few improved their condition by going away. They almost supported themselves by a more congenial employment than raod-making, while many were never again heard of. . . . On the whole the results of the emigration were not good". At present Government does not seem to have a plan for organised migration. They are simply allowing people to leave the district without offering them employment elsewhere. Such an attitude on the part of the Government may not lead to desirable results. It is, therefore, suggested that Government should prepare a complete scheme of emigration and put it into effect without delay. During war-time when a large labour force is needed for construction works in many parts of the province, it should not be difficult for Government to give employment to many able-bodied men outside the district. What is urgently required is a fully-thought out plan of migration.

(To Be Continued.)

"The Falling Rupee"

Prof. Vakil Stresses Need For Anti-Inflation Measures

Suggestions which would check the crash of the rupee are offered by Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay, in a pamphlet "The Falling Rupee", published by the author at the School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay. price Rs. 1/4.

In the course of a rapid review of the financial condition of the country, the Professor says that there is a "galloping inflation" affecting large numbers of people by upsetting the foundations of economic life of this country. He draws attention to the abnormal increase in the circulation of notes by over 200 per cent. from Rs. 179 crores in August 1939 to Rs. 570 crores in December 1942 inspite of the fact that there is less activity in the money market and large existence of idle money, as disclosed by the increasing deposits of scheduled banks and clearing house returns.

The increase in the note circulation without a corresponding increase in production is responsible for the rise in the level of prices, particularly during the last twelve months from 115 in 1939-40 to 227 in November 1942 in the Calcutta index number, from 109 to 228 in the Bombay index number. The author observes that though part of the rise in prices in some cases can be accounted for by real scarcity, the explanation of the general level of prices of all commodities rising at a rapid rate as witnessed in recent months is to be found in the existence of an increase in the money supply of the country more than justified by the level of production. This leads to inflation which, once started, continues to develop fast. It has a tendency to develop into what may be called "galloping inflation", the dose being larger than before at each successive stage, at the rate of more than a crore a day during the last month.

CAUSE OF INFLATION.

The main cause of inflation, according to Prof. Vakil, is the rupee expenditure for the British Government against which India is paid in sterling. This enabled India to repatriate the sterling debt. This has also become the legal basis of additional note issues in India leading to circulation. The Government of India has drifted into an inflationary policy so far as the financing of the expenditure of the British Government in India is concerned. This is aggravated by the issue of notes against Treasury Bills which is inflation in its naked form. The excess of exports on private account including those of food stuff, export of gold and silver intensify the same tendency.

The sterling credit given to India for such supplies and services becomes the nominal legal basis for the issue of more notes in India. The limit is beyond our control It is elastic and subject to sudden jumps. It is wholly determined by the war situation. India is peculiarly well situated for war supplies both to the East and the West. It is the main base for operations in the East against Japan.

Whoever bears the ultimate burden of the large rupee finance involved in the military operations now going on in India, the Government of India will have to find the same in the first instance. To the extent to which the United Kingdom shares in this burden, India will be reimbursed in sterling but the immediate problem of finding the rupee finance will be an Indian responsibility. Even if India is able to get the necessary relief in the actual allocation of expenditure when the accounts are settled, the immediate task of financing these ever-increasing requirements in rupees will have to be shouldered by the Government of India. And if this is done as hitherto by printing more notes, its evil consequences on the entire economic life of the country may well be imagined.

The Government of India will have to find increasing amounts of rupee finance for several purposes:—(1) for excess of exports on private account, (2) for genuine additional expenditure for the defence of India, (3) for additional expenditure that India may be asked to bear on account of the elastic interpretation of the existing Financial Settlement, (4) for financing the requirements of the British Government in India and (5) for financing the requirements of the American Government for the convenience and comforts of their troops in India.

CORRECT METHODS.

The present methods of rupee finance are wrong. They are not conducive to India's interests. According to Prof. Vakil the correct methods are: (a) to pay India in durable assets, (b) to raise rupee loans on behalf of the U. K. for her rupee disbursements in India, (c) to pay India in gold and (d) to liquidate British assets in India. Since the accepted method of international payments is goods or gold, it should be possible for the U. K. of the U.S.A. to send to India durable commercial assets for which rupee investments from private sources would be forthcoming. Industrial equipment has been moved from the U.S.A. to Russia inspite of the hazards of the war. It would not be impossible for similar feats to be performed by the U.K. and the U.S.A. to enable India to be a more effective partner in the war.

The method of payment now in operation for the purchase of Indian goods by the U.K. and the Allies is determined by the buyers. The buyer pays in sterling in London. The seller Government is left to finance the purchase within the country; in the bargain we have more notes and inflation. The adoption of the correct methods of rupee finance outlined above will not only prevent the further dangers of inflation, but will also enable us to reap substantial fruits of our creditor position which would otherwise be lost.

The price control in India has failed and Government should adopt anti-inflation measures. The Reserve Bank of India should give up its passive attitude in the matter of inflation and give proper advice regarding the correct methods of rupee finance in India for the U.K. and the U.S.A.

RESOLVE TO IMPLEMENT ATLANTIC CHARTER

American Reaction To Morrison's Speech

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

The pledge given by Mr. Herbert Morrison that Britain will participate in post-war world co-operation is warmly received here. Coming at a time when Britain and United States have renounced their extra-territorial rights in China, Mr. Morrison's pledge has created the impression in diplomatic circles that the two leading members of the United Nations are beginning concretely to implement the Atlantic Charter.

SAME AS EVER

Indian sources in Washington pointed out that Mr. Morrison's references to India was a reiteration of Britain's official position.

Senator Thomas, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that Mr. Morrison's remarks were "in complete keeping with the war aims of the United Nations. The more of these questions we decide while the war is in progress, the easier will be the peace treaty to negotiate. We must build post-war peace force—not police force—and it is up to the four major Powers of the United Nations to pave the way. I am sure Mr. Morrison reflects the ideas of most Englishmen".

He also said that the Sino-American Treaty was a great step forward.

MUHARRAM

By S. N. A. Jafri.

The month of Muharram, the new year of the Muslims, sets in with a permanent gloom due to the most heart-rending incident which is unprecedented in the history of the world.

The early Muslim rule for over forty years was the guarantee of purity, simplicity and spiritual glory. Islam stood always as the champion of great rugged normal virtues. But when the centre changed from Mecca, Madina and Kufa to Damascus under Muawiya, people succumbed to the softening influences of ambition, luxury, wealth and temptation.

Imam Hasan, a symbol of human virtues, having abdicated the Khilafat in order to avoid schism among the Muslims, Muawiya had smooth sailing and reigned undisturbed for 20 years. He ruled not like Khalifas, but like a despot king with the fullest pomp and splendour and relegated to the background the idea of democracy.

The predecessors of Muawiya were representative of democracy. Abu Bakr, Usman, Ali and Hasan were formally elected, and Omar, already the idol of the people, was nominated by Abu Bakr just giving expression to the views of the public. Hasan, however preferred to withdraw from the Khilafat in favour of Muawiya due to the machination and intrigues of Muawiyaists. Muawiya, in his life time, nominated Yazid as his successor in breach of all traditions. Both by virtue of his eminence, and his popularity with the people Imam Husain was the rightful claimant. Naturally, therefore, there was heart-burning at Yazid's nomination, but the sword of Bani Ummaya was dominant till then; so the surge inside remained dormant at that time which exploded later only to shatter to dust the Ummayyad kingdom

* * *

Yazid was an out and out worldly man without any religious scruples. One of his poetic lines sheds light on his trend of thought:

"I am imbued with poison, no antidote will do me any good, O cup, bearer hold the cup and bring it to me."

It is no wonder then that the Kufians, who had before them the example of the highly pure and elevated life of Hazrat Ali, should get disgusted with the profanaties of Yazid and be in revolt. Yazid sent Ibne Ziad as Governor of Kufa and Amr Ibne Saad as commander of military forces to quell the revolt and to keep Imam Husain at bay in case he ventured to rise towards Kufa.

Meanwhile, a number of Kufians sent letters to Imam Husain inviting him to Kufa. He consulted his relations and friends, including Abbas and Zubair. They dissuaded him from going there thinking that there was some treachery behind it

Anxious, however, to purify the Khalafat and to assert his just rights he decided to go but sent Muslim Ibne-Aqil ahead to take soundings and report the situation. On receiving a favourable reply from Muslim he started with his family. On his way he learnt that Ibne Ziad had done to death Muslim and his two sons and many of those who had taken the oath of allegiance to him, but he was so firm that nothing could deter him from the path he had chosen. He continued his journey till his progress was arrested at Karbala, where he and his followers came in contact with the forces of Ibne Ziad. Thus the forces of light and darkness came face to face with each other.

* * *

At first some negotiations went on. Ibne Ziad's terms were untold wealth with allegiance to Yazid or death. Husain refused to give allegiance but asked for leave to return to Mecca or to go away to some foreign land populated by Muslims or be sent alive to Yazid's presence at Damascus. Ibne Ziad did not agree. The little band of Husain was cut to pieces. Ibne Ziad's troops comprised of 4,000 soldiers whereas the Imam's party consisted of 72 in all. That a force which was numerically so large should choose to give battle to such a small band of men shows height of depravity and lack of chivalry.

This physical annihilation of the greatest of great souls, however, gave the best of the lesson to the world about purification of souls and preservation of truth. Husain set an example of spiritual striving, suffering, endurance, firmness of ppurpose, patience and courage which are unequalled.

The character of Husain teaches us that adherence to truth is power in itself and can never be shaken by any physical force.

* * *

Reminiscences of this great but saddest event engrave in our hearts the genesis of valiant stand of Husain in the cause of truth and the risk that he took in giving away all that was dear to him for the upkeep and safety of the dominion of God. It kindles hope in us and after each Muharram we feel a new life.

Maulana Mohammed Ali truly says:

The martyrdom of Husain is in truth the death of Yazid.

After every "Karbala" Islam gets a new life.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

DELHI, Jan. 11.

A large number of messages have been received by Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal Representative in India, congratulating him on his appointment and wishing him success in his mission. Among the messages is one from the Hindu Mahasabha.

* * *

Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal Representative in India, this week began his round of visits to prominent Indian personalities

—Delhi message.

There is no truth in the rumour, however, that Mr. Phillips will conclude this "round of visits" by going to an unspecified place "Somewhere in India" to meet "prominent Indian personalities."

* * *

President Roosevelt is reported to have presented a "Freedom For All" budget.

"All", of course, does not include India and Indians.

* * *

According to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Corporation, "the Government is perversely blind to the state of affairs prevailing in the country."

Now, now, Mr. Jamnadas!

In any case, he should not by mistake make such a speech in the "National" Defence Council.

* * *

LONDON, Jan. 11.

A treaty was signed to-day between Britain and India for the abolition of extra-territorial rights in India.—Reuter.

Don't be alarmed. Don't rub your eyes in wonder. Don't blame the printer's devil. We were just having a little fun at your expense. For India, read China!

* * *

Swarms of locusts were seen passing over Karachi towards the desert of Cutch.

The local parasites who are eating away Bombay's grain, however, can't fly away to Cutch like the locusts—though at the moment they would very much like to be out of the city.

* * *

"In the weeks after Dunkirk, when there was scarcely a dependency in the world that could not have got free of the British connection if it had been bursting with a desire to do so the great majority gave tangible proof of a most touching loyalty."

—Mr. Herbert Morrison.
British Home Secretary.

"Great majority"?

Does Mr. Morrison mean there *was* actually a "small minority" that *did not* give a proof of loyalty? If so, why not name the guilty countries?

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS
(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) Some local grain-hoarders have suddenly lost interest in A.R.P. activities—they protest that the A.R.P. sand-bags do not provide enough protection!

(2) "Standard cloth" means a loin cloth for each India—for that is the "natives'" standard.

(3) The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, however, have protested against this attempt to put them all in this undignified garb.

* * *

Mathematics was not his strong point, and at the examination he was set a problem as follows:—

"If one horse can run one mile in a minute and a half, and another horse can do the same distance in two minutes, how far would the first horse be ahead if they ran a race of two miles at their respective speeds?"

He worried over this for some time, and then thought of a way out.

"I regret to say", he wrote, "that I cannot deal with this problem, as my parents have always told me never to have anything to do with horse-racing in any form."

Zafrullah Khan Arrives In London

(From A Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan arrived at London.

He is staying here for about three weeks.

Post-War India Must Be Sovereign Independent State

Prof. Ganguli's Paper Before Peace Aims Conference

(From A Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The policy of the Indian National Congress are reiterated in its resolutions, interpretation by Mr. Winston Churchill of the Atlantic Charter and the Cripps' proposals—these subjects came up for discussions at the Peace Aims Conference of distinguished people held to-day in the St. Hildas College, Oxford, when Prof. N. Gangulee read a comprehensive paper on "The Place of Far East and India in the Post-War World."

INDIA'S NEW STATUS

After discussing the Premier's declaration of the 'Charter' which "served as a disillusion to those, who believed in the declared aims of the war" and the failure of Cripps' Proposals, Prof. Gangulee said: "In my opinion the truth behind all these declarations, debates and discussions is this: The character of the present war, this struggle for the defeat of Fascism and the significance of alliance of the United Nations against mankind's diabolical enemy—all these facts constitute the first phase of a new epoch, the advent of which is not realised by the Government of India in dealing with the Indian national movement and its demand for freedom. Ther policy is still determined by political and economic 'status quo' which has been created by their privileged position as a powerful bureaucracy. India is being drawn into the current of history in which her demand for independent status can no longer be resisted by force".

SELF-DETERMINATION

Speaking about India's place in the post-war world and her part in the post-war international collaboration, Prof. Gangulee said: "As far as India is concerned, continuance of the present policy can in no way lead to conditions of war favourable for co-operative relationship with Britain after the war. Nothing is being done to liquidate the legacy of distrust and suspicion. On the contrary, it may be safely predicted that the psychological reflex of the present situation will seriously jeopardise the prospects of a peaceful solution of the Indo-British relations after the war. India must have freedom to frame her own constitution through a Constituent Assembly without external interference. The proposals of the British War Cabinet contained the suggestion of a constitution-making body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India after the war. But such concession was rejected by every section of the Indian public opinion because India's demand is for real political power which should be transferred to the Constituent Assembly functioning as the sovereign body. The framing of a constitution for India would be followed by a treaty between Britain and India. An equitable settlement of the British financial claims on India, future British trade in India and various interests due to Britain's long connection with India have to be adjusted by a treaty and dispute over any question should be referred to an impartial tribunal.

SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT

"India's post-war constitutional position would be that of a sovereign independent state. No other status would satisfy her aspirations; nor could she make any positive contributions to the post-war world without attaining political independence, which is an essential prerogative to her international relations. In demanding sovereign independent status India is not aiming at narrow nationalism but she would move forward with the world nations if they develop a post-war order based upon the concept of equality of peoples in a free world. The East and the West can only effectively collaborate under a condition of planned economic inter-dependence under world organisations."

Concluding the speaker said: "I would ask the members of the Peace Aims Conference not to be misled by the word 'post-war'. Their task is here and now. If we wish to win peace, no time should be lost in mobilising forces of reason and justice now".

VICEROY'S SPEECH
London Muslims Annoyed

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Viceroy's Calcutta speech has annoyed Muslims here by its reference to India's need of oneness, specially when some people believe that Cripps' offer did in fact acknowledge the two nations' theory by agreeing to secession. Moderate Muslims here are urging further consideration of Cripps' offer in whole lightly modified form they see a solution of Indian problem. Reaction of Muslims here to Mr. Savarkar's speech is electrical and so Cripps' offer is more than ever attracting Muslim consideration.—Orient Press.

Sikhs And Pakistan

LAHORE, Jan. 12.

There is an impression in political circles here that the 'Azad Punjab Scheme' with adjustment of boundaries advocated by Master Tara Singh and other Akali leaders, is only a counter for bargaining with Muslims on Pakistan and that Sikhs will abandon this scheme and accept Pakistan if favourable terms were offered to them.

In an interview to the representative of "Orient Press" Master Tara Singh said that an impartial commission might be set up for deciding the question of the readjustment of the boundaries of the Punjab and that Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims will have a common Government in the proposed Azad Punjab. Proceeding further he said that no community will be in a position to rule over others and that if majority of the population in Azad Punjab decided to join Pakistan Sikhs would not object to it.

Giani Kartar Singh, who is known as the 'brain trust' of the Sikhs, was more outspoken and said that Sikhs were prepared to accept Pakistan provided they are given the present representation in it.—Orient Press.

Civil Defence Council

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

The "United Press" learns that the main objective of the forthcoming Civil Defence Conference is to devise the best methods of rallying public support for Civil Defence organisation.

The Conference of women is intended for discussing ways and means to enlist the services of women in large numbers for Civil Defence work.

It is further learnt that besides representatives of the Provincial Governments 25 leading non-officials and members of the National Defence Council as well as members of the Standing Committee for the Civil Defence Department have been invited.—United Press.

Preliminaries To Rationing

The provisions of the Bombay Rationing Preparatory Measures Act for the painting or affixing of indentification marks on premises and the collection of information and statistics relating to rationing have been enforced in Bombay City from January 12 by orders issued by the Government.

The identification marks are not to be obliterated or altered before May 31, under penalty of rigorous imprisonment up to six months and a fine of up to Rs. 500.

CHINA CELEBRATES NEW ERA OF ANGLO-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP

100 Years' Struggle For Position Of Equality Ends

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12.

The Union Jack and the Chinese National Flag flew side by side over the new Chinese Foreign Offices when the treaty ending Britain's extra territorial rights in China was signed.

It is pointed out that the event opens a new era of Anglo-Chinese friendship ending China's 100 year of struggle for a position of equality among the nations.

Cables from Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and President Roosevelt were read with replies from Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and Mr. T. V. Soong.—Reuter.

China Raises Question Of Kowloon

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12.

The Chinese Foreign Minister Mr. T. V. Soong disclosed at a press conference that China raised the question of Kowloon leased territories—land area opposite Hongkong Island—in the recent Sino-British Negotiations.

Britain replied that she was unable to discuss the question at present. China reserved the right to revive the question in future. Mr. Soong added that the future status of Hongkong was not discussed.—Reuter.

I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin" Selection

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

A meeting of the Governing Body of the I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin" was held in Bombay to-day to select candidates for training on the ship. Mr. T. S. Pillai, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, presided.

The committee interviewed about 56 candidates. It is learnt that in view of the small number of candidates offering themselves as the examination all candidates excepting those rejected on medical grounds, will be selected by the committee.—A. P.

Muslim Educational Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 11.

The 52nd annual session of All-India Muslim Educational Conference will be held on the 13th and 15th of February at Aligarh. Nawab Zahiryar Jang Bahadur, Amir-i-Paiget, Asmanjahi, Hyderabad (Dn.) will preside.

CALCUTTA: The Bengal Cricket Association at a meeting on Monday decided to accept Holkar's invitation to send a team to Indore for the East Zone Final in the Ranji Trophy. The association, however, expects Holkar to guarantee the expenses to make the trip.

ASSAM'S FOOD POSITION

Prepared To Export 42 Lakhs Tons Of Rice, Says Premier

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12

Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Commerce Member had discussions with the Assam Governor, Sir Andrew Clow in regard to the food position in Assam vis a vis disposal of the provinces surplus of 40,000 tons or rice.

"Assam is probably the only province in India which has been able to ease the food situation" declared Sir Mohammed Saadullah Khan in an interview to the Associated Press. Sir Mohammed added "our people are happy and contended. They are getting ample food supplies at reasonable prices. The position regarding our staple food—rice—is so satisfactory that we have a surplus of 42 lacs maunds of rice, which may be made available for deficit provinces. Our problems were not easy, particularly on account of transport difficulties but thanks to the co-operation of all concerned including our buying and distributing agents, we were able to transport foodstuffs from the surplus to the deficit districts and bring into Assam from outside five lakhs maunds of salt. We have also made satisfactory arrangements with seven factories in Bihar for adequate supplies of sugar to the province."

Restrictions On Possession Of Wheat

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

The Government of Sind have issued a notification that no person, firm or hotel can possess more than five maunds of wheat or wheat products.

Any person contravening the order will be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three years.—United Press.

Alleged Sale Of Grain Without Licence

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A proprietor of a Flour Mill who was prohibited from selling wheat and rice without licence was arrested yesterday being found selling the above foodstuffs in contravention of the order on December 14 and 17 and was produced to-day before Mr. M. A. R. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Court. He was ordered to be released on bail.

British Public Still Pays Old Price For Tea

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Although tea costs have been rising for some time, the public has not hitherto been asked to pay any more.

The increase in price will, therefore, have the effect of checking the increase in cost of exchequer food subsidies.

The effect of increased price to the consumer will be an extra half penny on each weekly ration.—Reuter.

Nariman Suggests Selling Of Grains In Open Spaces

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., writes:—"In order to relieve the great pressure at Government grain shops, particularly in congested areas, I should suggest that in addition to these distributing centres, arrangements should also be made to supply grains to waiting customers by means of moving hand-carts. All the available open spaces in different wards, should be used for the purpose; the intending purchasers should be asked to stand or squat in long double rows, on such open spaces, facing each other, leaving enough space in the centre for hand-carts carrying grain bags to move through; three or four attendant distributors should move with the hand-cart and supply to each individual in the row on either side; several rows could be supplied simultaneously; that would quickly dispose of large batches without weary waiting on roads; the present arrangement causes, both obstruction to traffic and also considerable risk to lives and limbs of waiting queues.

There are enough open spaces in every ward, either belonging to Municipality, Government or even private citizens that could be utilised for the purpose.

To mention only few, and in perhaps the most congested locality viz., Lamington Road, beginning from Central Station, the vast open area adjoining the Byculla Club, opposite the Central Station would serve thousands of residents of surrounding areas; little further, large compound of Gilder Tank Municipal School Offices in the interior Money-School compound; at Sandhurst Road large open space belonging to Municipality behind Vanita Vishram, thus a survey of all wards would result in suitable open places all over the City. With temporary lighting arrangements such distribution can continue till 8 or 9 p.m. which would also be more convenient to daily wage earners.

Some such tangible relief is urgently necessary to relieve the daily increasing congestion at limited number of Government grain shops."

The sight of hundreds of women often with little children waiting for hours on roadside, at times at most dangerous traffic corners, is as pitiable, as it is scandalous. It is more humiliating than beggars waiting for Charity doles near relief institutions.

The above plan or some other similar measure, should be immediately tried to relieve the great tension.

Anti-Fascist Editor Of Italian Weekly Shot

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Carlo Tpesca one-time leader of Industrial Workers of World organisation and anti-Fascist editor of the Italian weekly "Lil Mertur" published here was shot and killed late Monday night on the Fifth Avenue. He was shot from a motor car.—Reuter.

Canadian Air Programme For 1943

TORONTO, Jan. 12.

Canadian Air Minister disclosed that the Canadian air programme in 1943 includes the completion of home air defences, the development and improvement of the British Commonwealth Air Training plan, the acceleration of the flow of trained aircrew overseas and the production of "Mosquitoes" and "Lancasters" with utmost speed in Canadian factories.—Reuter.

Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., a well-known Advocate, practising on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court and a Director of Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., whose death took place on Friday last at his native place Bulsar.

TURKISH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD, Jan. 12.

The Turkish Journalist Delegation has arrived in Baghdad "en route" for India.—Reuter.

Reception Arrangements For Turkish Mission

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

A provisional programme for the entertainment of the Turkish Mission includes a lunch on January 19 given by the Viceroy and another by the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Wavell either on January 18 or 20. The Press Association will be 'at home' to meet the mission on January 18. The department is giving a dinner in honour of the mission on the 19th.

It is likely that Nawabzada Liaquat Alikhan, Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League, will entertain them at an evening party. Arrangements are being made to show them round Delhi's historical places.

The mission is believed to have been invited to visit the Aligarh Muslim University.—A. P.

Turkish Press Delegation To See Frontier Defence

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

It is understood that the Turkish press delegation, which has been invited by the Government of India, to pay a visit to this country, will come to India's North-West Frontier in the beginning of the fourth of this month.

The party will be taken to the Khyber Pass and other places of historical and strategic importance and will be shown some of the defences of the Durand Sine.—A. P.

Turkish Charge D'Affaires In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

M. Karamouda, the Turkish Charge-d'-Affaires, Kabul, has arrived in Peshawar on his return from a holiday visit to India. He is now proceeding to the Afghan Capital.—A. P.

"MUSALMAN" SUPPORTS MADRAS PAPERS

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Commenting on the withdrawal of privileges from a section of the press by the Madras Government the "Musalman", the only Urdu daily in the Presidency which is edited by Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi, Secretary of the Madras Presidency Muslim League writes:—

"We are constrained to remark that the attitude of the Madras Government is not only unnecessarily harsh but impolite as well. The list of birthday honours was issued by the Government of India and hence it was the concern of the Central Government to take action against such papers as refused to publish the list. Any hasty action by Provincial Governments is sure to make matters more complicated instead of mending them. What can be done by reconciliation cannot be achieved by repression.

"This applies with equal force in the case of individuals, institutions and Governments. We regret that by ignoring this precious principle the Government of Madras has acted most indiscretly regarding the press in India. Even after matters have gone to this length it is possible to rectify the error. If the Government of Madras limits its withdrawal of the privileges of the Press to the period which has already passed, we think, the controversy can end without further embitterment.

"Such a reconciliatory step on the part of the Madras Government will naturally, in our opinion, result in the papers affected reconsidering their attitude which they have adopted as a protest in consonance with the decision of the All-India Newspapers' Editors' Conference. The present delicate situation of the world demands that there should be complete sympathy and co-operation between the Government and the Press. The responsibility from doing so devolves equally on both of them. We hope that more of the parties concerned will fail to realise this."—A. P.

American Silver Movements

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

Annual silver review of the leading brokers Messrs Handy and Harman says that the outstanding feature was silver's transition from civilian life to active service in America's war effort.

The transition involved at times a sharp conflict between the natural law of supply and demand politics and Government control.

Messrs. Handy and Harman estimate that the United States Government's acquisitions of silver in 1942 totals 65,400 thousand ounces, by far the smallest annual total since the silver buying programme was inaugurated.

The total includes 14,400 foreign silver representing deliveries in the first five months of 1942 against purchases made before 28/11/1941 when the treasury discontinued foreign silver buying forty-eight million ounces from domestic ores, one million miscellaneous bullion receipts.

Treasury holdings at the end of 1942 estimated at 3,345 million ounces including silver content coins in circulation as well as in the treasury and banks.—Reuter.

A state of scarcity has been declared in the area of Dharwar district comprising all villages in the Ron and Navalgund talukas and Nargund peta, 21 villages in Hubli taluka, 16 villages in Gadag taluka and 13 villages in Mundargi peta.

PHILLIPS ON HIS ROUNDS

Shifts From Viceroy's House To Bhawalpur House

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12

Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal Representative in India, this week began his round of visits to prominent Indian personalities.

Yesterday he paid calls on Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, and Mr. O. K. Caroe, Secretary, External Affairs Department.

To-day he called on members of the Governor General's Executive Council present in New Delhi, Sir Reginald Maxwell, Sir Jeremy Raisman, Mr. M. S. Aney, Sir Ferozkhan Noon, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Sir Edward Benthall, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Sir Mohammed Usman, and Sir Jogendrasingh, Sir Homy Mody, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Dr. Ambedkar are on tour.

Mr. Phillips is leaving the Viceroy's House to-day and will be staying with his Secretary, Mr. George Mirrell for some time till he moves to Bhawalpur House, his new official residence.—A. P.

Parents Make Room For Children In Punjab Assembly

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Parents are making room for their sons and daughters in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. At present there are three seats vacant in the Punjab Legislative Assembly. One by the death of late Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, one by the resignation of K. B. Nawab Muzaffar Khan for having accepted the membership on the Public Service Commission for the Punjab and N.-W. F. P. and the third one has been rendered vacant by Begum Shah Nawaz who has gone to the Central Government.

The seat caused vacant by the late Premier is being contested by his son Major Shaukat Hyat Khan, the seat of K. B. Muzaffar Khan will be contested by his son Nawabzada Mahmud Ali (Communist) and Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz (Communist) will contest the seat caused vacant by her mother's resignation.

Restrictions On Movements Of Groundnuts

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The "United Press" learns that suitable measures are being taken by the Transport Advisory Board to check the growing rise in the price of groundnuts which is evident for the last two days in Bombay. This rise, it is stated, is due to the activities of speculators who purchase groundnuts with a view to employing their capital in stocks of this commodity.

It is also learnt that it has been now decided to impose restrictions on the movement of groundnut by rail to Bombay City and Suburbs, except when consigned to mill-owners engaged in crushing groundnut.

It is expected that as a result of this measure mills in Bombay numbering about 125 will not be dependent on local stocks but will get their requirements direct from up-country centres. It is also expected that as a result of this restriction, speculative tendency will disappear and that the price will come down to normal.—United Press.

GULALVADI VYAYAM MANDIR

The Secretary of the Gulalvadi Vyayam Mandir, Nasik writes to say that Seth Vallabhdas Karsandas Natha of Bombay has donated Rs. 1,000 to the Vyayam Mandir (for raising a playground) being pleased with the activities of the institution.

LUCKNOW: Eminent educationists from all parts of the country are arriving here in connection with the forthcoming meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education to be held on January 13, 14, 15 and 16.

JAMMU: His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has dismissed Sardar Attar Singh, Revenue Commissioner, on charge of unlawful trading, unlawful use of official position and selling 'shall' at higher rates, etc.

(Continued From Col. 7)

of war and six months thereafter to give some relief to the people in the town and villages. Each day the cost of necessities in life is mounting rapidly without any effective control. Any delay in matters vital is criminal.—Yours, etc.,

B HORMUSJI.

Unity Club

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I endorse wholeheartedly the suggestion advanced by Nawabzada Murtaza Ali Khan in regard to the formation of a Unity Club. It may be that what our leaders so singularly have failed to achieve may have been ordained by the Almighty to be achieved by ordinary mortals through the envigorating and stimulant process of being closely tied by the threads of friendship and solidarity, which it necessarily would be the primary function of such a Club to breed.—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL SHETH.

Parsis Are Nationalists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A manifesto signed by about a thousand Parsis has been issued taking exception to Mr. Attlee's statement made in the Commons on 8th October 1942, that "there are a number of extremely effective minorities who must be considered. There are the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Princes and the population of the Indian States."

The Parsis at heart are nationalists. There is considerable political talent in the community, but this talent is unfortunately intent, and a Parsi Political Conference would go a great way to bring about political awakening in the community and to bring to light Parsi political talent. A small but noisy section of the community, taking advantage of the silence of nationalist Parsis and the political indifference of the majority of the community, have been trying to create an impression on the sister communities and on the British Government that the Parsis are not nationalist-minded, that they do not consider themselves Indians. It is utter stupidity to believe that the Parsis, whose forefathers have been in this ancient, historic and hospitable land for 1,300 years, are not Indians. If the Parsis are not Indians, then the people of England are positively not Englishmen and Englishwomen, for their forefathers have been in England (since 1066) for a much shorter period than the forefathers of the Parsis have been in this great country.—Yours, etc.,

ADI K. MUNSHI.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S PLACE IN SINO-BRITISH TREATY

ABOLITION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS, FIRST STEP ON NEW PATH, SAYS "GUARDIAN"

CHUNGKING, January 12.

THE QUESTION OF HONGKONG WAS NOT DISCUSSED AT TO-DAY'S SIGNING OF THE SINO-BRITISH TREATY ABOLISHING EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS, IT IS AUTHORITATIVELY LEARNT HERE.

PARTICULAR SIGNIFICANCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BECAUSE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CLOSE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE TWO ASIATIC POWERS.—REUTER.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The treaties signed with China yesterday, whereby Britain and the United States relinquish their Extra-territoriality Rights in China are welcomed in the British press to-day (Tuesday). The "Times" in a leader states this decision "recognises at long last the full nationhood of China and it has been made without waiting until victory has been won." The "Times" adds, "The abolition of Extra-territorial Rights is no more than a stage which China would in any event have reached sooner or later and continues, "it has long been foreseen and now explicitly recognised in the new treaties that in a resettlement of Asia China must have a prominent place. Her record in the war no less than her native culture requires it."

The "Manchester Guardian" declaring that the treaties marked a revolution in the relations between the east and the west states, "the future of Asia and with it the world depend on their power to found a new relationship with Asia based on a new respect for her wealth of wisdom and patience. This treaty is the first step on a new path. All Asia and not China alone must benefit from it."

The "Daily Telegraph" says "If heroic and unconquerable patriotism is a title to national greatness the Chinese people have well and truly won that honour. The new treaties register what is an accomplished fact that China holds her place among the United Nations in complete equality of comradeship.

The paper quotes General Smuts' remarks that help for China is "one of the Allies most important object."

The "News Chronicle" states "to Britons and Americans no less than to the Chinese it has become evident that extra-territoriality foreign concessions and other privileges extorted from China have become completely anomalous.

Vernon Bartlett writing in the "News Chronicle" says siging of the British American Treaties with China is "an evidence of political change in the world since Kipling assured us that the East and West would never meet". He points out that Hongkong is not included in the agreement and adds "doubtless the future of such territory will be discussed by the United Nations when agreements have to be reached upon the use of great naval bases of the world".

The labourite newspaper, "Daily Herald", declaring that Britain and America are gladly surrendering old privileges and welcoming a gallant Ally to the society of Free Nationhood states "but this is no part of a Far Eastern settlement that will have to be made when peace comes. Then there will have to be territorial changes ending past injustices".—Reuter.

SIGNAL PROOF OF THEIR SOLIDARITY

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has sent a message to Mr. Churchill expressing "the deep gratification of the Chinese Government and people at the signing of the new treaty between our two countries" and declaring "It is to me signal proof of the solidarity among the United Nations not only for the purposes of war but for the winning of the peace".

Mr. Churchill replied: "The occasion will long be memorable for the opening of a new chapter in our relations that holds great promise for the future. Please be assured that His Majesty's Government and the people of this country heartily welcome what we have done as an earnest of ever closer collaboration between Allies in a great cause".

It is understood that messages have also been exchanged between Mr. Eden and Dr. T. V. Soong.—Reuter.

Our Readers' Views

Roosevelt's Message

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the day American troops landed in North Africa, the President of U. S. A. had issued a message 'to the people of France and the French in Africa," assuring them of the friendship of America and promising them that U. S. A. troops would leave North Africa after the danger was over. Here is a quotation from his Message: "We assure you that once the threat of Germany and Italy has been removed from you we will immediately leave "your territory". Note the words "your territory." As if Algeria, Morocco, etc., belong to the French. Algeria and Morocco belong to Algerians and Moroccans as much as India belongs to Indians, and France belongs to the French people.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. MOLEDINA.

Travesty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The 400th anniversary of the birth of Akbar, the Great, is being celebrated all over India and England with all the pomp and reverence that the occasion demands. But it is curious that some people use it for their own political purposes and try to make capital out of it.

In his speech at a meeting in London, the Maharaja Jamsahib of Nawanagar is reported to have said, "Akbar, as Emperor, has a particular appeal to us, the Ruling Princes. We stand in India for that tradition of personal rule."

It would be in the fitness of things for our Princes to follow the example of the Great Emperor. But they should bear in mind that the political theories and forms of Akbar's time are now out of date and Democracy holds the field. If Akbar were alive to-day, I am sure, he would unhesitatingly granted self-government to his people.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. SHIRALI.

Food Crisis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Radhakamal Mukerji in his pamphlet on food supply calculates that even in 1935, India was short of food for 46 millions of her average men. And insufficiency of rice to the extent of 18 per cent of the rice required became an usual feature of rice production. He further calculates that India is deficient to-day in her food-supply for about 63 million persons.

The present shortage, Government think, is only due to hoarding and transport difficulties But this explanation seems to be only an excuse for their attitude of complacency. Added to this policy of complacency, there have been large exports of food material The export of wheat in 1941-42 was about 160,000 tons and of wheat flour about 82,000 tons. And we are kept in blissful ignorance about other figures.

The "grow more food" campaign has not had much success because of the Government not contemplating effective measures which would help the cultivator to grow more food. The irrigation policy of the Government is not a very far-sighted one. Proper water supply is urgently needed to bring the culturable waste under the plough. In fact there is a deterioration in tank irrigation, while there is no great progress made in canal and well irrigation. In 1937-38, 6.3 million acres of land were irrigated by tanks but 1940-41, the figure fell to 5.9. Tank irrigation forms the backbone of Indian agriculture. Thus there is much to be done in this way. Again in 1940-41, the area irrigated in British India was 58.1 million acres whereas the area under irrigated crops was 69.7 million acres i.e only 4.6 million acres were double cropped leaving a large margin to be covered Thus while the supplies are quite inadequate, the price control policy has been a piecemeal policy. Black-markets are growing everyday making the problem huge on all its sides. What is immediately needed is a positive policy regarding re-distribution of the available supplies, imports and increasing the area under food crops. And the Indian must be made to feel that his interests are not sacrificed at the altar of selfish war-gods. Decentralisation of land revenue powers, compilation of a Record of land rights to minimise land-disputes, and increasing the irrigated and double cropped area in addition to a better application of measures already under operation would go far to ease the problem. A "marriage of agriculture and nutrition" would perhaps add to the grappling of the problem of food-supply. Prevention of hoarding and dishoarding of accumulated stocks also require urgent effective Government attention. Hoarders must be made to pay heavy penalties. Thus the solution of food problem is one of the essential factors of increasing the efficiency of the Indians to fight for the preservation of liberty and democracy. In fact India's economic front and postwar reconstruction depend solely upon her food-supply.—Yours, etc.,

S HANMANTH RAO.

Rice Supply

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hotel Keepers say that they cannot get enough quantity of rice and that they must pay a very high premium over the control price. If this is a genuine complaint, then I feel it is the duty of the authorities to immediately investigate this matter and deal with the rice merchants suitably so that these Hotel Keepers can reduce their prices, and thus redress the hardships of thousands of poor employees. However, I would like to point out this increase prevails only in Fort area. I believe a mere humanitarian point of view dictates an early intervention of all concerned including the authorities and I am prepared to supply the names of these Hotels if anybody wants to investigate this charge.—Yours, etc.,

Y. SUBBA.

Control Of Drugs & Cloth

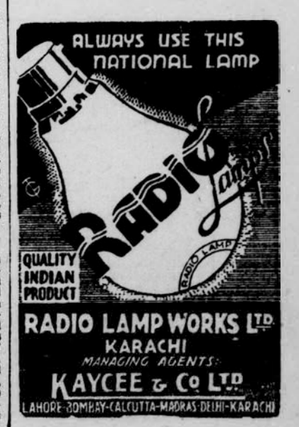
To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir:—It is high time Government took charge of all the existing stock of drugs and chemicals to avoid ever-increasing hardship to the public When some one is ill or dying at home there is no choice but to buy the drug and medicine. The chemists give no cash memos and thus very cunningly avoid heavy Income Tax. This is one of the few lucky classes who escape Excess Profits Taxes and get rich quick at the sacrifice of the needy helpless public.

The C.I.D. should send out men in plain clothes and arrest those who indulge in profiteering under the wide powers vested in them under the Defence of India Rules. The Police should also arrest good many of the unscrupulous dealers in spurious substituted and adulterated drugs. On one fixed day there should be a general raid of all stocks in the shops and storehouses and Government should take charge of all the drugs and chemicals and sell them as Government controlled articles.

The mill owners too are making huge fabulous profits at the cost of the poor needy public. Government instead of controlling prices of a few mill and gin store articles like shuttles and other things should control the prices of cloth making more than 20 p.c. profit a penal offence. Government should speedily adopt measures to meet one and all emergencies during the period

(Continued In Col. 5)



The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Being flown to Bombay is the U. S. Forces Negro Swing Band, who are going to play in Bombay at the Taj on Friday evening at a party given by the Americans, the proceeds of which are to go towards the rehabilitation fund for disabled INDIAN soldiers. This party has been organised at very short notice, but tickets are selling fast. This is the first time after many years that a real negro swing band is coming to Bombay and may I congratulate the Americans here on the use that is being made of them? Time and again have I driven home in this Half Column that the American now in India has become more and more appreciative of the INDIAN point of view. American correspondents, American troops, Americans in general seem to get the meaning of much that we say and do quicker than some other nationalities, which is another way of saying "the British" without making things too obvious. It's going to be the sort of party which Indians would like to attend, both because of the people who are giving it and the cause for which it is given. I am waiting to see when the Bombay Gymkhana think it's about time a party was given on its premises for the INDIAN soldier who is fighting in this war. But I suppose the boxwala in uniform wants to sip his Nasik whisky in peace in these the last days of the boxwalas-in-uniform.

* * *

I hear that the popular Bookie Krishna is going to give a FREE HUNDRED RUPEE bet for the cause. This will be raffled that evening at five rupees a number and the lucky winner will have a free shot on Bookie Krishna. It's the sort of idea that should appeal to every racing man. Take your chance and if you get the lucky number which entitles you to the free bet. I'll give you a tip on one of Mr. Ardesir's horses, even as I did on Stalin. Which reminds me—"Stalin" was bought by the Maharajah of Idar for 50 000 rupees. Someone suggested that Ardesir read out the Half Column to Idar in support of the price asked for!

For COUGHS CHESTON
-a product of the well known laboratories 'Cipla'

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The Stock Exchange opened briskly with general firm tendency and fair business in Gilt-edgeds, Home Rails and Industrials. Electrical equipment shares, Iron Steels, aircrafts and building shares attracted useful support. Subsequently however market developed slightly tired appearance and prices were inclined to slip away slightly as demand slackened. Oil eased slightly in the absence of support and South African gold minings ruled weak on fears of increased South African taxation. Internationals also reacted.

Wall Street opened steady.—Reuter.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 12.

LONDON :—
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Four Months.
B. C. Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 389 1/2 D D Rs. 326 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/8 D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4
LONDON/BERNE :—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
LONDON/STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27 D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs. 62.04
LISBON/LONDON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.86 D D Esc 7.56
AUSTRALIA/LONDON :—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T —— D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady. Dull
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 44 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money :—Call 1 and 2 months 1/4 per cent
4 to 9 months 1/2 per cent
10 to 12 months 3/4 per cent
Tone :—Some enquiry.

American Air Operations On Japanese Territory

Forty Five Attacks During December

(From U. P. and A. P.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

General Bissell, Commander of the Tenth United States Air Forces, stated at a Press Conference to-day that during December the Forces had accomplished 45 offensive operations—25 conducted from India and 20 from China. The most effective operation was the Rangoon raid of December 29 which had resulted in setting fire to a tanker and securing direct hits on a medium-sized cargo vessel. Considerable damage was done to railway rolling stocks.

The Tenth Air Forces, he added, had lost two fighter planes but the pilots were safe. One enemy aircraft had been probably destroyed in an attack on Rangoon on December 22.-

Asked to say how the increase had been possible, General Bissel recalled his statement at an earlier conference that the Tenth Air Force was just starting and would grow stronger. He also recalled his remark about a month ago that the force was still in the short-pants stage.

Is it in the knickerbocker stage yet? asked a press correspondent.

Not yet, General Bissell indicated.

Speaking of Japanese air operations over China, he referred to signs of deterioration in the quality of Japanese aircraft as well as pilots and said some of the machines used were second-rate bi-planes, while the pilots were not so good as they had been earlier in the war. He did not think they could be using second-rate machines if they had better ones.

American planes over Burma encountered much more ground fire during December than before.

Of the operations from India, 13 were carried out by fighters, in most instances carrying light bombs. American heavy bombers performed nine missions; three were executed by medium bombers.

The longest raid made during the month was on Bangkok; possibly the most effective operation was made against Rangoon on December 29, resulting in setting a tanker on fire and securing direct hits on a medium-sized cargo vessel, while very heavy damage was done to enemy rolling stock and railway installations.

In operations from India, the Force lost two fighter planes but both pilots are safe. It is possible that one of the fighters sustained damage by enemy ground fire, which forced the pilot to bale out. The other was damaged due to weather.

One enemy aircraft is claimed as probably damaged in Rangoon.

Once again during the month of December no Japanese aircraft made an attack on any American installations in India.

Ten fighter actions and ten bombing operations were conducted from China during the month. Fighter protection being provided for all the bomber operations.

The Japanese made seven attacks on the Tenth Air Force bases in China during December. In four of these attacks we had no planes on the bases when the attacks occurred.

The major action by the China Air Task Force during the month was one on a field in western Yunnan extending from 23rd to 26th, details of which have already been published.

Enemy losses for December were confirmed destroyed in combats fourteen and destroyed on the ground two, making a total of confirmed destroyed sixteen, while ten others were probably destroyed and three others probably damaged.

The China Force lost three fighters during the month. The pilot of one of these is recovering from injuries received in a crashed landing. The other pilot, also crashed landed in friendly territory, subsequently died from injuries. We had a medium bomber damaged in combat. An officer crew member died from wounds. Three other members of the crew are expected to recover.

Against these losses, we have confirmed enemy losses of sixteen with ten others probably destroyed and three damaged. No American heavy bomber has been lost during the four months' operations.

American pilots are steadily increasing the speed with which they ferry American planes across from the U. S. to India. Captain Edward Higgins of Glendive, Montana, flying a machine on December 24 cut 20 minutes off his earlier record by bringing it across in 66 hours, five minutes, elapsed time.

Struggle For Seapower

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Reuter's Military Commentator writes: The campaign being fought against Japan deeply involves the welfare of the British, Chinese and Americans.

It is a struggle principally for sea-power but to establish necessary superiority over sea, both air-power and military operations on land are absolutely essential.

This is especially true of air power. A defeat on the Japanese fleet has again been inflicted by Allied Air Forces. It has prevented Japanese reinforcement landing at Lae in New Guinea and thus increasing the threat of invasion of Australia. But it does much more than that. It has delivered a very heavy blow to the Japanese Air Forces; it has made another hole in the Japanese shipping which is perhaps the Achilles heel of Japan.

Finally, the decisive beating, not for the first time,—which American, Australian and British Air Forces have inflicted on the Japanese must have considerable moral effect and loss of arrogance with which they entered the war.—Reuter.

Dowager Rani Of Gwalior Passes Away

GWALIOR, Jan. 12.

Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Gajraraja Sahiba of Scindia passed away at 4-40 this morning at Jai Vilas Palace.

Her Highness was forty-nine years of age and was President of the Council of Regency for five years during His Highness minority.—A. P.

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Sugar and Breweries: Deccan big 260; ditto small 60; India sugar 11/12 cd; Mysore sugar 61; South India 13 cd; Travancore 14 xd.

Planting: Cochin Malabar 15/8 cd; Chembra peaks 9/8; Coorg 53/12; Cochin 21; Cottonaad 13/8; High Produce 38/12; Kalpettas 37/8 xd; Malankara 82; Midland 14/12 xd; Cochterlony 10/2; Peermade 40; Peninsular 9/4; Rajagifri 15/2; Travancore 21/4; Vaikundam 18/8; Vellamalai 22; Vellitam 35.

Textiles: Bangalore wool 330; B and Co., ordy 282; Balasubramania 109; Cambodia 30/4; Coimbatore spg. 196; Coimbatore Pioneer 337; Coimbatore C M 270; Dhanalaxmi 452/8; Janardhana 170/8; Kaleeswarar 535; Kothair Tex 20/8; Lakshmi 193; Lakshmi N W 101; Mettur 242; Madura 61; Pankaja 275; Palanai Andavar 193; Rajalakshmi 224; Radhakrishna 357; Rangavillas 126/8; Vasnatha 275.

Miscellaneous and Cement 85; Bruntons 11/12; Indian Steel Rool 6/10; Mysore lamps 18/12; Mysore Chem. and Fert 21/8; Mysore Paper 20/12 cd; Mettur Chem 22; Mettur defd 10/4; Spencer 8/2.

Davis Cup Player Joins U. S. Army

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12.

The American Davis Cup player Frankie Parker has been sworn into the United States army and will specialise in aviation camouflage. Parker is of Polish extraction, his real name being Pinjakowski.—Reuter.

Next Ranji Trophy Match

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 12.

It is learnt that the Hyderabad State eleven will meet the winners of the match between Indore and Bengal in the Ranji Trophy Tournament in the middle of February.—A. P.

Aney-Jayatilaka Talks

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Member for Indians Overseas met the Ceylon Government's Representative, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, today and is believed to have discussed questions relating to the recent demand of the Ceylon Government for about 30,000 Indian labourers for rubber plantations. A further meeting is expected.—A. P.

BARPETA: A smart earthquake shock was felt at Barpeta, on Thursday at about 12-15 p.m. no damage was caused.

"LITERATURE FLOURISHES IN FREEDOM"

Prof. Amanath Jha's Criticism Of Propagandist Tendencies

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Literature is made up of great utterances of great spirits" observed Prof. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University speaking under the auspices of the P.E.N. at the Town Hall this evening Mr. B. J. Wadia presided.

Great art, continued the speaker; was produced when the personality of the artist was fused with his representation of life. It transported to reader to a rarer and finer world.

Tears and smiles, the joys and despairs of life, passions and ecstacy, intensified more than life, constituted the raw material for literature. Literature was great in the same proportion as it represented the unchanging patterns of human nature within, or the eternal nobility in man.—Even the most melancholy of moods "steeped in the darkest mindnight" gained by literary treatment. They achieved beauty of form and expression and did not create disgust or horror or revolt.

The vital elements of literature were beyond time and space and sustained their appeal to all men for all time.

Good literature could only flourish in an atmosphere of freedom. When freedom died, literature, all art in fact, perished.

The speaker criticised the propagandist tendencies of modern "progressive" literature. Their experiments in new forms, he considered, often enough lapsed into the nakedness of savagery. Literature could not serve any purpose—economic, political or social—if it had to survive. It had to be itself and could not be subordinated to the interest of any other activity.

JOIN A.-I. S. C. FEDERATION

BOMBAY, Monday

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, Gen. Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Classes Federation, who has been touring the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Karnatak for the past one month returned to Bombay yesterday to organise branches of the Federation in the city and suburbs. He addressed a meeting of the Depressed Classes last night at Kalyan and explained the reason why neither the Congress nor the Hindu Mahasabha had a right to speak on behalf of the Depressed Classes and said that the only organisation that had the right to do so was the All India Scheduled Classes Federation. He urged the audience to join the Federation and to make it as strong a body as the Congress or any other political party in the country.—A. P.

Dacoits Attack Barsi Villagers

POONA, Jan. 12.

A bomb explosion occurred outside the office of the Ichaikaranji State Secretary as a result of which the window panes of the neighbouring high school were broken, according to a report from Ichalkaranji.

A message from Karad says that a crowd attacked the bungalow of the irrigation overseer at Moujo Shenoli in Karad Taluka and set fire to office furniture.

According to reports reaching here from Barsi, a gang of dacoits attacked some villagers who were returning home with purchases at the weekly market, and robbed them of their foodstuffs and other belongings. One villager is said to have been seriously injured in the encounter.—A. P.

Dr. Mookerji For Gurukul Convocation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

Dr. Shymaprosad Mookerjee, Working President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has been invited by the authorities of the Gurukul University, Hardwar, to deliver its convocation address to be held during the coming Easter holidays.—A. P.

Promotion For Punjab Premier

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

His Majesty the King has approved the promotion of Major the Hon'ble Malik Mohammad Khizar Hayat Khan, O. B. E., to the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel says a press note.—A. P.

YUSUF ABDULLAH HAROON ELECTED UNOPPOSED

KARACHI, Jan. 12.

Seth Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, son of the late Sir Abdullah Haroon, was returned unopposed in the Central Assembly bye-election caused by the death of his father.

The rival candidate Khan Bahadur Moulabux (Independent) withdrew in the afternoon.—A. P.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, 11.

A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee of the Central Legislative Assembly has been called here on February 9. The Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman, will preside.—A. P.

(From A Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 11.

A meeting of Sikhs held at Kalyan on Sunday protested against the ban on the length of 'Kirpan' in Bombay and despatched a telegram to the Governor of Bombay demanding its removal.

LONDON: Two Polish pilots who shot down the 500th and 501st German planes to be destroyed, Polish airmen were decorated by President Raczkiewicz at the Polish embassy in London on Monday.—Reuter.

COTTON BROKER ROBBED OF DIAMONDS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Three persons, including two city merchants were arrested yesterday by the Princess Street Police in connection with the theft of diamonds from the rooms of a well-known cotton broker. The names of the arrested persons are:—Sevalal Mahadeo, Chotubhai Ratanchand and Ishwarlal Vanmala.

Applying for a remand of the accused to custody, the police stated to-day before Mr. Kantilal Thakore, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court that diamonds valued over Rs 7,000 were stolen from the complainant's rooms a few days back.

The first accused, said to be the complainant's cousin, made a statement to the complainant, in consequence of which he was taken yesterday to the Princess Street Police Station. He was there searched and a portion of the stolen property was recovered from him.

In consequence of the statement made by him, the second accused, a merchant was arrested and his account books were seized. The third accused, also a merchant was arrested some time later and the police alleged he produced some diamonds, which formed part of the stolen property. These diamonds, according to the third accused were sold to him by the first accused.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs 5,000 each, Rs. 2,000 to be deposited.

CASES ARISING OUT OF DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

Special Bench Of High Court Constituted

A Special Bench of the Bombay High Court has been constituted, consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice Mr. Justice Divatia and Mr. Justice Weston for the trial from Tuesday onwards of a group of cases arising under the Defence of India Rules out of the recent disturbances.

These cases have come from various parts of the Province and will give rise to interesting points of law. Some of these points are whether a person detained under the Defence of India Rules has a right to have an opportunity to instruct his lawyer; whether a person so detained can legally be kept in police custody for more than 14 days without an order of a Magistrate; whether the High Court has jurisdiction to order the issue of a writ of "Habeas Corpus" to restore to liberty those persons who have been detained in custody under the Defence of India Rules without any reason having been assigned for their detention; and whether the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance promulgated on 26th October 1942 has retrospective effect so as to justify the application of its provisions relating to special procedure and to trial before special judges in respect of those cases which were already pending before the ordinary criminal courts when that Ordinance came into force.

Food Grains Found "Hoarded"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Kalyanji Devji, the owner of the Tara Baug Estate at Charni Road was arrested by the Maharbour Police under the provisions of Section 81 (4) of the Defence of India Rules yesterday evening.

A raid was carried out on the ground and fifth floor of Tara Baug Estate building when nearly 21 bags of rice, 10 bags of Bajri, two bags of wheat and other food grains such as toor dal, gram dal, and moog dal was found stored in the premises.

Kalyanji Devji was arrested and subsequently released on bail. At the Girgaum Police Court he was produced to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate who extended his bail period.

OWNERS AND WORKERS OF MAZAGAON DOCKS IN COURT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The adjudication proceedings of the dispute between the employees and owners of the Mazagaon Docks, the Bombay Steam Navigation and Alcock Ashdown and Co., commenced before Mr. Latiff, I.C.S. this morning.

Mr. S. C. Joshi on behalf of the workers opened the case and put in certain statements. He said that some of the demands were common to all the employees and others were specific for each company. The common demands were 25 per cent increase in the basic wages of all workers, time-scale of pay with minimum, maximum increments for all categories of workers, the liberalisation of pension and provident fund, etc.

The case is proceeding.

DRUNKEN SAILOR ASSAULTS SOLICITOR

Gets One Day's Jail And Rs. 90 Fine

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bitter experiences of a European city solicitor, who was threatened, intimidated and assaulted yesterday evening by a drunken sailor were related today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when William Smith, leading stoker, on board a ship was charged with causing hurt to Mr. E. M. Eastley, a Solicitor, with attempting to extort money and with causing mischief.

Mr. Eastley had to struggle hard and long to free himself from the clutches of the sailor.

Accused pleading guilty stated that he could not remember anything of the incident as he was drunk.

The Magistrate sentencing the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 90/- remarked that he did not want him to be sent to jail because the ship, where he was working would be affected by his absence.

Mr. Shark will bring you up to scratch!

After a day's work do you have any energy left in you? Well, take a course of Shark Liver Oil and note the difference! **MADRAS GOVERNMENT BRAND SHARK LIVER OIL** is guaranteed to contain Vitamin D and more than twice the quantity of Vitamin A contained in ordinary cod liver oil.

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We regret we shall not be able to meet civilian demands at present.

LALIMLI PURE WOOL FABRICS

TRADE MARK L.P.S. 201

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(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.)

Your nerves deserve a fine quality cigarette -so always smoke PASSING SHOW golden in colour golden in quality

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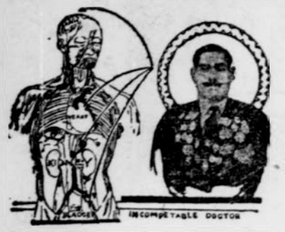
2½ ANNAS for TEN

MUTT AND JEFF—Don't Blame Me! Blackstone Wasn't a Lawyer, Either — By BUD FISHER

OH, EXCUSE ME!
PST!
MY CARD, SIR! I'M A LAWYER! COME TO MY OFFICE!
A. MUTT LAWYER
I KNOW THE JUDGE— I'LL GET YOU OFF EASY!
SWELL!
MUTT & JEFF LAWYERS
IT'S A GOOD THING THEY WEREN'T BETTER ACQUAINTED --I'D A GOT THE CHAIR!

ONE from NUMBERLESS



In company of other friends and being unaware of results. I fell a victim disease from very young age, suffering from wet dreams, etc. I got impotency I was attracted by the charming advertisements of many other so-called Doctors and Hakims and Synyasis, etc., whom I found to be bogus after my experience. Instead of curing me my troubles were increased. I was tired of life and all the while was thinking of committing suicide. A friend of mine who was cured by treatment suggested me the same of world-wide renowned well-experienced real and qualified Doctor of Doctors and Emperor of Hakim Lukmanulmulk Z. M. Rai, M.D.H., First (London) first-class gold medalist M.B.B.S.H. (Regd.) by the Government of India a first-class degree-holder sex specialist, who cured me of all my complaints. His marvellous treatment gave me a new life. I appeal to the public not to waste their money, time and health elsewhere. Consult personally at once the above-mentioned Doctor Saheb. Beware of imitators.

(Sd.) B. RUSTAMJI.

Doctor's address:—
ORIENTAL DISPENSARY,
Sandhurst Road, near Diamond Talkies,
Opposite Municipal Garden, Bombay 4.
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Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.

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ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Medical branch

There are vacancies in the Royal Indian Navy for Sick Berth Attendants.

This Branch of India's Navy is open to young men who have attained standard VI English, who are of good physique and between the ages of 17½ and 22 years.

Men of this branch are trained in anatomy, first aid, nursing and dispensing so as to be able to take medical charge in the absence of a doctor.

Pay on entry Rs. 40 p.m. all found, rising to Rs. 100 p.m. with extra allowances for those with special qualifications.

AFTER THE WAR. Remember, India needs more and more skilled hands in the Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Clinics and Dispensaries that are set up everywhere. More doctors need professional help. Trained Masseurs too, are always in demand.

There's sure to be a job for the ex-

R.I.N. SICK BERTH ATTENDANT

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Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Old Telegraph Office, Bungalow No. 39, Belgaum.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Congress Office Road, Governorpet, Bezwada
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Esplanade Maidan (North), Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
Deputy Technical Recruiting Officer, 3/4, May Road, Hastings, Calcutta.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Opposite Supply Depot, Campbellpore.
Deputy Technical Recruiting Officer, Trichy Road, Coimbatore.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, 1, Lothian Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bungalow No. 12, Near Bhai Band Club, Hyderabad (Sind).
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jada Road, Jhelum.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, 1, Cantonment, Jullundur.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, 10/1 Fowler Lines, Karachi Sadar.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, 30, Davis Road, Lahore.
Technical Recruiting Officer, 22, Davis Road, Lahore.
Technical Recruiting Officer, Hazratganj, Lucknow.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Sheepshanks Road, Ludhiana.
Deputy Technical Recruiting Officer, Pudupet Lines, Mount Road P.O., Madras.
Deputy Technical Recruiting Officer, Assembly Rest House, Nagpur.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Tan Bazar Road, Narayanganj.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Exhibition Road, Patna.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jamrud Road, Peshawar Cantt.
Technical Recruiting Officer, Staunton Road, Poona.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, C/o The Administrative Commandant, Quetta.
Deputy Technical Recruiting Officer, 125, Market Road, Rawalpindi.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, No. 2, Civil Lines, Sargodha.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Krishna Lodge, Near Bhed Nala Bridge, Kachehry Road, Sialkot.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madura Road, Trichinopoly.
Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bharat Building, Railway Station Road, Trivandrum.

C.R.U.89

SHIPMENTS WILL BE RESUMED WHEN CONDITIONS PERMIT

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READING · ENGLAND ESTABLISHED 1826

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 12.

On Monday, the New York cotton market was steady with a moderate demand. There was hedging and Mill liquidation which encountered renewed demand prompted by expectations of heavy Lease and Lend business and the large appropriation for agricultural purposes in the Budget message.

At the opening March was quoted 5 points down at 19.58 and declined to 19.55 which was the lowest level. Thereafter prices advanced 17 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 19.72 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 2 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 21.40c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices improved one point at 20.30c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—
New York March highest (1-17 p.m.) ..... 19.72+09
New York March lowest (10-18 a.m.) ..... 19.55—08

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan. 11

January	19.54+06
March	19.66+09
May	19.57+02
July	19.55+03
October	19.48+04
December	19.45+07
Middling Spot	21.40+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 11

January	19.83+04
March	19.93+04
May	19.83+06
July	19.79+06
October	19.70+06
December	19.68+09
Middling Spot	20.30+01

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, Jan. 11

March	19.61
May	19.51
July	19.49

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Jan. 11.

T T London on:
New York sellerrs 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON WHEAT
London, Jan. 11.
Wheat Rosario Santa Fe Jan/Feb quoted 26
Wheat South Australian Jan/Feb quoted 28

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Jan. 11.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£67 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£82 13/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 7/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 7/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 5/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£114 13/16
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£88
National Bank of India	£30 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay Jan. 12.

The local market was fairly steady with a moderate demand. At the opening March delivery was quoted at Rs. 411/8 and fluctuated between Rs. 410 and Rs. 412/8 and later steadied at Rs. 411/8. Business was restricted.

Later on weakness in silver prices influenced some selling in the cotton market and March delivery declined to Rs. 408. There was renewed buying and prices improved. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	Rs.	413	8 0
I.C.C. March		411	8 0
I.C.C. May		418	0 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton Contract January is below New York January 374 cent points at Exchange 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 11.

I.C.C. January highest 413 lowest 407 1/2 closing 409 1/2
I.C.C. March highest 410 lowest 406 1/2 closing 407 1/2
I.C.C. May highest 416 lowest 410 1/2 closing 414.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Yesterday, London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York. London spot and forward silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d and New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. The local market was again firm with improved buying and silver after advancing to Rs. 101/8 declined to Rs. 100/4. Gold was also steady and after advancing to Rs. 66/10 was quoted at Rs. 66/8. Tone was very steady but after the recent rise some profit-taking is not unlikely. Later on there was increased realising and silver declined to Rs. 99/8. The decline is only of a technical nature and not likely to go too far. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	66	8 0
Posh		66	4 0
Sovereigns		48	8 0

SILVER

Ready		102	10 0
Posh		99	2 0

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan. 11.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, Jan. 11.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The local share bazar was quietly steady with a restricted turnover. There was scattered selling in Steel shares while Cotton Mill shares moved within a narrow range. It appears that the urgent demand is well satisfied and operators are inclined to await fresh developments.

Wall Street market yesterday opened quiet and was steady with selective buying in Steel shares. War was moderatrely bullish while Budgetary appraisals of shortages rationing and expanding priorities restricted bullish enthusiasm.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1555 and declined to Rs. 1531. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs 327. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1657 and were steady at Rs. 1655, while Century Mill shares were placed at Rs. 658. Cements, Banks Electrics and Insurance sections were steady with a small turnover.

TEXTILE SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance 405; Bharat Mills 75/8; Bombay Dyeing 1651/4; Central India 307; Century 660; Colaba Land 233; Dawn 1000; E. D. Sassoon 2-15 1/2; Finlay 309; Gokak 339; Hindustan 3725; Indian Manfg 3580; Indian Bleaching 224; Indore Malwa 745; Khatau 357/8; Kohinoor 514; Lakshmi 1160; Madhowji 21; Minerva 170; Model Nagpur 315; Morarji 795; Mysore 188/12; New Great 372; Phoenix 645; Podar Mills 276/4; Sassoon Silk 1038; Sholapur 8000; Simplex 253; Syadeshi 469; Swan 286; Tata Mills 55; Vishnu 2080; Western India 2975.

INSURANCE SECTION

Bombay Life 162/8; Empire Life 675; Indian Mercantile 72; Industrial and Prudential 34; Jupiter 17; New India 59; Oriental 4410; Vulcan 11/4.

HYDRO AND ELECTRIC SECTIONS

Ahmedabad 189/8; Ajmere 13/15; Andhra Valley ord 1775; Bombay Tram ord 140/8; Bombay Suburban 182/8; Broach 12/8; Karachi 235; Poona 265; Surat 193/12; Surat New Rs. 50 Pd Prem 70; Tata Hydro ord 182; Tata Power ord 1645.

BANK SECTION

Bank of India 154/8; Baroda 125; Bombay Provincial 57; Central Bank 60; Imperial Bank F.P. 1548/12; Imperial P.P. 412/8; Reserve 103/8; Union 7/6.

PREFERENCE SHARES

7 per cent Andhra Valley 1647/8; 6 per cent Bombay Steam 335; 7 per cent Bombay Tram 80; 6 per cent Central India 682/8; 6 1/2 per cent Jupiter 16; 6 1/2 per cent Surat 193/12; 6 1/4 per cent Premier Construction 1st 125; 6 1/4 per cent Premier Construction 2nd 126; 6 per cent Tata Iron and Steel 1st 205; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Iron and Steel 2nd 133/12; 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power 1662; 7 per cent Tata Hydro 165/10; 7 per cent Vishnu 775.

DEBENTURES

4 per cent Andhra Valley 104/12; 4 per cent Tata Power 105; 5 per cent Sholapur Rs. 64 Pd 72/12; 6 per cent Marsland Price 113/8; 4 per cent Tata Chemical 66.

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej 920; Central Provinces 107; Dhond Baramati 105; Gujarat 103/8; Hoshiarpur Doab 102; Mandra Bhon 1/8; Mymensing Rebate 101; Mymensing Gtd. 106; Pachora Jamner 99; Sara Sirajganj 104/8; Sialkot Narowal 115; Sialkot New 48; Sind Light 75; Upper Sind Light 115.

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alembic Chemical 310; Alcock Ashdown 575; Associated Cement 210/8; B. B. Petrol 2-2 3/4; Belapur Sugar xd 250; Bombay Burmah old 352/8; Bombay Burmah new 116/4; Bombay Steam 410; Indian Radio ord 367/8; Indian Radio defd 360; Investment Trust 54/4; Premier Construction 141; Port Canning 86; Scindia 23/15; Shivrajpur 56; Tata ord 326/8; Tata defd 1530; Tata Chemical 25; Tata Oil 74/8; Wimco 303/12; Burma Corporation 2-15 1/4; B.I.C. ord 5-12 1/2; Indian Copper 2-2 1/2; Indian Iron 30; Steel Corporation of Bengal 22; New Victoria ord 7/15.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Tata Ordinary 329; Tata Deferred 1545; Indian Iron 30; Steel Corporation of Bengal 22; Bombay Dyeing 1662/8; Central India 392/8; Century 670; Gokak 338/12; Kohinoor 621/4; Simplex 268; Andhra Valley 1775; Tata Hydro 182/8; Tata Power 1645; Associated Cement 208/8; Belapur 221/14; Bombay Burma old 350.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 12th January 1943. Total amount offered was Rs. 9,75,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-11-6 allotted approximately 42 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 6,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 1-1-5 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Six Crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 19th January 1943, in Bombay up to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and up to the close of business on Monday the 18th January 1943 at other centres. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 22nd January 1943. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 8th January 1943, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 76,02,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' Intermediates will be sold from 13th January 1943 to 18th January 1943 at Rs. 99-12-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' Intermediates sold from 6th January 1943 to 11th January 1943 amounted to Rs. 5,05,00,000.

Mahalaxmi Mills Shares Oversubscribed

The issue of shares made recently by the Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills has been oversubscribed. Ordinary shares of Rs. 25 paid up were offered to the public at Rs. 28/8. Allotment letters in respect of the present issue have been posted.

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HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

AT

EDWARD
Kalbadevi Rd.

★ GALA OPENING
★ 4 P.M.
★ SAT. 16TH JAN.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON

MARCH
New York, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	19.68
To-day's opening	19.69
Difference	+.01

CROSS RATES

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2	sellers:	4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2	sellers:	4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2	sellers:	4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS
London, Jan. 12.

Castorseeds Bombay January/February (£35) £35 quoted
Calcutta January/February (£26) £26 quoted
Linseed La Plata January/February on quoted
Groundnut Coromandal January/February East Coast Indian shipment (£29 1/2 quoted) £29 1/2 quoted West Coast Indian shipment (£31) £31 quoted

LONDON METALS
London, Jan. 12.

Electric Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No 3 (131 sh) 131 sh

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD
London, Jan. 12

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan. 12

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d

CROSS RATES
London, Jan. 12.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers.
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 12.

The London Stock Exchange was generally firm to-day.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

3 per cent Commonwealth (£102 1/8) £102 1/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent British Consols (£82 13/16) £82 3/4
3 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 7/16) £107 3/8
3 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 5/8) £100 5/8
4 per cent War Loan (£114 5/8) £114 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/16) £105 3/8
3 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 13/16
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 13/16) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 24-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 46-6
Electric Music Industry 22-0
Princhin Johnson 32-6
Imperial Chemical 38-0
Woolsworth Ordinary 57-10 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rate £78 1/2
Dunlop Rubber 35-9
Unilever Ordinary 34-6
Ford Motors 31-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £77
British American Tobacco Ordy £4 31/32
Carrean 'A' £6 1/16
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £7 15/32
P and O Defd 32-3
Distillers 88-0
Bredford Dyers 16-1 1/2
British Celanese 16-10 1/2
J and P Coates 42-0
Courtaulds Ordinary 47-3
Fine Cotton Spinners 16-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary 18-10 1/2
Inter Nickels 45-0
Indian Iron 48-9

TEA SHARES

Assam 21-6
Donaro Tea 35-0
Rubber Plant 22-6 Ex Div.

JUTE

Barnagore £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch 14-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong 8-9
Rubber Plant 18-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 20-0
Burma Corporation 5-4 1/2
Rio Tintos £10
East Rand Properties £1 11/16
Rand Mines £6 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mining £8 3/8
Associated Portland Cement 57-6
Trinidad Leasehold 74-4 1/2
Sub-Nigel £5 13/16
Spring Mines Split Shares £0 27/32
Union Corporation 145-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 34-4 1/2
Anglo-India 51-10 1/2
Burma Oil £2 7/8
Mexican Eagle 10-7 1/2
Shell Transport £3 9/32
Royal Dutch £25 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £61
London Midland Ordinary £29 3/8
London North Eastern Defd £4 7/8
London Southern Defd £23 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent £131
London Transport 'C' £57

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 12.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors (dol 44 7/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 1/4) dol 25 1/8
United States Steel Common (unquoted) dol 48 1/2
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 112 7/8

GOVT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 12

3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 66
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan 100/8
per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/12
1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103/12
per cent 1963/65 Loan 95/7
per cent 1943 Bonds 101/12
per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/6
1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114
per cent 1946 Def Loan 102/12

TAX FREE LOANS

per cent 1945/55 Loan 108/5
per cent 1953/63 Mysore 117
per cent 1955 Mysore 128/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

per cent B P T 1974 108/12
per cent M Deb 1974 110/0
per cent M Deb 1959 118
per cent M Deb 1954 128
per cent K P T 1956 12e

Tone:—Unchanged steady.

SEEDS MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The local Seeds market was steady at the start but later ruled quiet under long liquidation influenced by talk of restrictions on imports. Groundnuts May after advancing to Rs. 81/8 declined to Rs. 80/12. Castor seeds May were quoted at Rs. 84. Linseed May also after improving to Rs. 10/10 quietened at Rs. 10/9/6. The market was quietly steady.

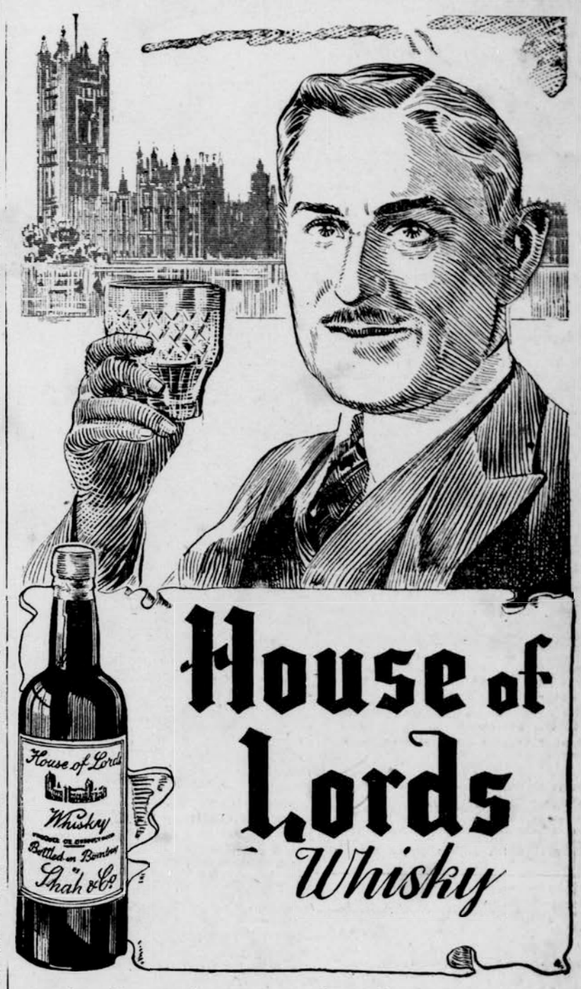
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	84	0	0
Highest	84	4	0
Lowest	83	8	0
Closing	84	4	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	81	4	0
Highest	81	8	0
Lowest	80	2	0
Closing	80	6	0

Bankers' Clearing House

The total number and amount of cheques cleared through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the year 1942 as compared with those for the year 1941 are given below:

Year 1941 Number of Cheques 62,87,082; Amount Rs. 973,75,00,162 9-6; Average amount per cheque Rs. 1,556 12-3.

Year 1942 Number of Cheques 61,54,227; Amount Rs. 1,185,67,04,504-11-3; Average amount per cheque. Rs. 1,926-9-6.



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All of Best Quality yet at very reasonable rates.

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Expert cooks agree that few soups, gravies or curries can equal those made with a little Bovril.

Bovril at one touch adds its own nourishment and its appetising flavour to the food, and helps to bring out the food's own nourishing and appetising qualities. See how quickly and economically savoury dishes are made with Bovril.

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BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: SHARE DEALERS HOUSE
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CAPITAL

AUTHORISED	- -	25,00,000 (Twenty-five lacs)
SUBSCRIBED	- -	18,00,000 (Eighteen lacs)
PAID UP	- - -	7,00,000 (Seven lacs)

SHARES AVAILABLE AT A PREMIUM OF 10%
BUT SHARE LIST CLOSES ON 15-1-43.

A capital Return of 16% has already been made to the Shareholders as dividend within only two years of its formation.

FIXED DEPOSITS — We accept FIXED Deposit for one year at 5% per annum

From 15-1-43 Fixed Deposits will be accepted at 4½% per annum only.

Particulars on enquiry to Hd. Office at the above address or to its following branches:— Patna, Benares, Ranchi, Kurseong Bhagalpur, Comilla Delhi, Madras, Bankura, Lucknow Dacca Allahabad Assansol & Monghyr.

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—Educational Review Madras.
NEW BOOK COMPANY
188-90, Hornby Road BOMBAY

Wednesday, January 13, 1943

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Staggering U. S. Budget Proposals

1,000 MILLION DOLLARS TO BE SPENT NEXT YEAR

War Burden Not To Be Transferred To Future Generations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The following are extracts from President Roosevelt's speech:—

Expenditures for war purposes amounted to 2,000 million dollars just after Pearl Harbour. They now exceed 5,000 million dollars and they will average more than 8,000 million dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944.

The total mobilisation of all our men and women, all our equipment and all our materials in a balanced programme will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget.

Marked progress has been made in mobilising man-power. In spite of the increase in the armed services industrial production rose by 46 per cent and agricultural production 15 per cent between the calendar years 1940 and 1942.

Industrial production has not been delayed and crops have not been lost because of lack of man-power except in a few isolated cases.

More than ten million people have been added to the employed or armed forces since the summer of 1940, seven million of whom were unemployed and more than three million of whom are additions to the nation's labour and armed forces.

Man-power mobilisation is now entering a much more difficult phase. During the calendar year 1943 approximately six million people will be needed above the present requirements for the armed services and war production.

Vigorous action is required to mobilise and train our reserve of women and young people to accelerate the transfer of workers to essential industries and to reduce harmful turnover and migration of workers in essential industries.

It also requires the prevention of hoarding and the elimination of hiring restrictions based on sex, creed or race.

MEN & MONEY

I reiterate my previous recommendations for a unified and adequate rehabilitation service to make available one million persons for war industry and to restore to civil employment persons who are being disabled in the armed forces.

Stabilisation goes beyond effective price control. Under war conditions rise of profits, wages and farm-incomes unfortunately does not increase the supply of goods for the civilians; it merely invites a bidding up of prices of scarce commodities.

The stabilisation of incomes and absorption of excess purchasing power by fiscal measures are essential for the success of the stabilisation programme.

I am confident that Congress will implement that programme by adequate legislation increasing taxation and savings of both. Thus we will help to "pay as we go" and make the coming peace easier for ourselves and our children.

A total war requires nothing less than organising all human and material resources of the nation. To accomplish this allot mobilisation speedily, effectively and fairly we have had to adopt extensive controls over civilian life.

We use a selective system to man the armed forces. We are systematising the movement of labour to assure the needed man-power to war industries and agriculture.

We regulate prices, wages, salaries and rents; we limit consumer credit; we allocate scarce raw materials; and we ration scarce consumer goods—all to the end of providing materials of war and distributing sacrifices equitably.

Such regulations and restrictions have complicated our daily lives. There is no easy, pleasant way to restrict living habits—eating clothing heating travel and working habits—of 130 million people.

There is no easy, pleasant way to wage a total war.

My recommendations contemplate that in the fiscal year 1944, 96 cents of every dollar expended by the Federal Government will be used to pay war costs and interest on public debt and only four cents for all so-called non-war purposes.

Our agricultural production is larger than ever before in our history but the needs of our armed services and our allies are so great that a short of certain foods is inevitable.

LUXURIES TO GO

Production of the less needed commodities must be reduced, while production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased.

It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies. There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety. That may hurt our taste but not our health.

The production and distribution of goods should be simplified and standardised; unnecessary costs and frills eliminated. A total war demands simplifications of the American life.

By giving up what we do not need all of us will be either able to get what we do need.

In order to distribute scarce necessities of life equitably we are rationing commodities. By rationing we restrict consumption but for to assure each civilian his share of the basic commodities.

The essentials for civilian life also include a good standard of health and medical service education and care for children in war time as well as in peace. We must assure each citizen the necessities of life at prices he can pay.

On the basis of the present legislation we expect to meet 34 per cent of the total estimated Federal expenditure by current receipts during the fiscal year 1944.

FREEDOM FROM WANT

If the objective proposed in this message is adopted, we shall meet approximately 50 per cent of the expenditures during the fiscal year 1944.

IN THE PAST, WARS HAVE USUALLY BEEN PAID FOR MAINLY BY MEANS OF INFLATION THEREBY SHIFTING THE GREATEST BURDEN TO THE WEAKEST SHOULDERS AND INVITING A POST-WAR COLLAPSE. WE SEEK TO AVOID BOTH.

Of necessity the programme must be harsh. By the end of the current fiscal year the public debt will total 1,35,000 million dollars. By June 30, 1944, it will be about 2,10,000 million dollars under the existing revenue legislation.

Before the present debt limit of 125 thousand million dollars is reached, Congress will be requested to extend that limit. To do this is sound for such would realise and will be repaid. The nation is soundly solvent.

The tremendous productive capacity of our country and of all countries has been demonstrated.

Freedom from want for everybody everywhere is no longer an utopian dream. It can be translated into action when fear of aggression has been removed by victory.

Soldiers of the fighting forces and workers engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of freedom.

The economic stabilisation programme, although born of war necessity, will greatly facilitate post-war reconstruction.

A determined policy of war taxation and savings will aid in making post-war problems manageable by reducing the volume of additional borrowing and supporting the stabilisation programme.

We are one in our desire quickly to win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens.—Reuter.

U. S. BUDGET "FANTASTIC"

LONDON, Jan. 12.

"The Times" in a leader to-day says of President Roosevelt's budget: "The budget reflects a national effort of a magnitude without precedent in world history. It is expression in financial terms of a war programme which might well be considered fantastic".

The "Daily Telegraph" states: "When history comes to enumerate Hitler's blunders it will account among not the least costly his contemptuous under-estimate of the speed and determination with which the United States would convert her vast human and material resources into instruments of his discomfiture".

The "Liverpool Daily Post" says: "President Roosevelt's message is a challenge to his own people as well as a reminder to aggressor nations of the determination of the United States to carry on the war to a successful issue whatever the cost".—Reuter.

Increasing Power Gave Rise To Communalism

Prof. Shirras On British "Sincerity" To Part With Power In India

LONDON Jan. 12.

Professor Findlay Shirras in his second concluding lecture at the Trans-Atlantic servicemen at Oxford said that ever since self Government in India became the British policy in 1917 the divergence of racial and sectional interests had been noticeable.

In recent years the divergence had become greatly intensified as Britain wished to part with power and each community became more and more anxious to stake out its claim for a larger share of this power.

Secondly, the reforms introduced under the Government of India Act of 1919 and to a lesser extent under the Government of India Act of 1935 were mainly from Great Britain.

This proved to be a mistake as freedom or self-Government was not a gift from one country to another.—Reuter.

8 Million Letters And Cards Carried By Air During X'mas And New Year

LONDON, Jan. 12.

It is announced that over three million airgraph letters and over five million air mail post cards have been carried to Africa, India and the Near East during the Christmas and New Year season by British Oversea Airways a very considerable proportion being for members of the Forces in the Middle East.—Reuter.

"OUR SUPREME JOB IS TO WIN WAR"

Republicans Pledge Support To U. S. Govt.

NEW YORK Jan 11.

The Republican Leader Mr Joseph W. Martin said in a broadcast last night "for the first time for 10 years there is a well-balanced Legislative Government which make it certain that the new Congress will assert itself fully in the Government. Its supreme job is to win the war—to which everything must be subordinated. We Republicans have pledged our full co-operation in war effort. We demand that the war should be fought vigorously and efficiently to achieve the earliest possible victory. No matter when the formal peace comes the war must be won in the next two years.—Reuter.

LEND-LEASE EXTENDED TO LIBERIA

U. S. To Give First Preference To Russia

WASHINGTON, January 12.

President Roosevelt has extended Lend-Lease assistance to Liberia.

The Secretary for the Interior, Mr. Ickes told at a Russian relief luncheon today that he had received communications from President Roosevelt directing that Russia should henceforth be given preference in shipments of war materials to the front.

AMBASSADORIAL CONFERENCE

Ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia and China conferred with the Secretary of State, Mr Cordell Hull today on the colossal task of post-war rehabilitation and relief. The discussion is understood to have been very general and covered the broad principles of the subject.—Reuter.

Yankee Internees At Lourdes To Be Taken To Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The State Department announced on Monday that the Germans are preparing to transfer to Germany, Americans held at Lourdes. The State Department added that a protest was being sent against "this autocratic action".—Reuter.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Speak At Soviet Relief Meeting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Mrs. Roosevelt told a Press Conference here that she was going to Montreal to speak at a meeting for Russian relief on January 19.

"Pakistan Not So Dreadful"

Rajaji Says It Will Be Impossible To Force Unity On Muslims

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

The paramount necessity of establishing a national Government at the Centre successfully to defend the country against foreign aggression and tackle economic problems arising as a result of the war was stressed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar speaking at the Young Men's Association, Lakshmipuram, to-night.

During the war, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said, if they could have taken the responsibility of the Government and participated in the defence of the country, their position would have been far better at the end of the war and they would have gained their objective. He feared they would have to wait long for their freedom after the war if they did not now rise equal to the occasion, reach an understanding among themselves and take over charge of the administration. The speaker referred to his efforts in that direction, but confessed that he could not do anything as all possible avenues had been closed against him.

He added: Let not anyone imagine that he had given up hopes because it was darkness all around. He still thought that people would come round to his views. He did not want to be presumptuous, but he was so sincere in his convictions that he felt that his views would ultimately prevail.

Mr. Rajagopalachari deplored the attitude of certain people who thought that they had no part to play in this war, that it was the duty of the British Government to defend India, and looked with apathy in regard to all matters pertaining to defence arrangements including the A.R.P. They would realise their blunder only when the Japs invaded the country and were put to untold miseries. They could even settle their differences with the British later. But he affirmed that they could not afford to be indifferent to or neglect the defence of the country.

CONCEDE LEAGUE CLAIM

It was not to oblige Mr. Jinnah or the Muslim League that he put forth his proposals on the question of Pakistan. He was no less a lover of Hindu culture than any member of the Hindu Mahasabha. He was as zealous as anybody else in protecting and promoting Hindu culture and tradition. He was sorry that the members of the Hindu Mahasabha had misunderstood his position. If they wanted to govern the country properly and if they wanted the Hindu culture to be developed, they should grant Muslims what they wanted. If the claim of the Muslims was not conceded, he feared it would be a weapon of continual coercion. Hindus would lose more than what they would gain by resisting that claim.

"NOT SO DREADFUL"

Proceeding, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that Pakistan was not so dreadful as they imagined. To-day, the whole of the Punjab and Bengal were virtually under Pakistan. But in the proposals he had put forward, a vast majority of Hindus of Eastern Bengal and the Punjab would come under one Hindu fold and only contiguous districts of those provinces in which Muslims were in a majority would be given the right of self-determination.

They were not granting Pakistan straightway. They would to-day work unitedly under a National Government with one object of defending the country against foreign aggression and reserve the right to persuade the Muslims after the war to live along with Hindus under one central administration. But if the Muslims still persisted, it would be better to concede them their right of self-determination. It would be impossible to force unity upon them.

To a question from a member of the audience as to the position of the Sikhs, Mr. Rajagopalachariar stated that they would not be thrown away to the wolves. Far from being put to any suffering, the Sikhs would be much better off in a free India, and a strong force on the side of the Hindus.

The speaker referred to his discussions with important members of the Hindu Mahasabha who, he said, understood his proposals in the right perspective. They, however, yielded to what he called the crowd psychology at the annual session of the Mahasabha and were content with 'status quo'.

WHO BEHAVED SO BADLY?

The speaker said that war was a critical point in their history. He did not believe anything else would have made the British Government decide in favour of granting freedom to India. But before they (British Government) had given effect to it. "We behaved so badly" that they had to withdraw their proposals.

A member of the audience interrupting said that it was not the Indians who "behaved badly."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that as soon as war came the British realised that India must have freedom.

A voice: "Many may not agree with that view."

The speaker maintained that the British had to decide in favour of granting India freedom even though they knew that it was not in their interest.

He concluded, war was a grand opportunity to the people to rise to their full status and secure freedom. He hoped they would sink their differences and work together during the time of danger and realise their objective.—A.P.

"1918" CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING IN EUROPE

LONDON, January 12.

"1918" Campaign, opened in Belgium three months ago, has now spread to the Reich.

Reports reaching London say in bars, restaurants, coffee houses and railway stations German soldiers pick up newspapers and find the figures 1918 written on the margins.

Hitler unwittingly originated this underground campaign when he declared "Events of 1918 will not be repeated."

The date is now marked on German staff cars chalked on the walls and painted on the roads all over Europe.

The extent of the campaign is indicated by the amount of space devoted to ridiculing it in German-controlled newspapers.

Trade Agreement Between Norway And Holland

LONDON:—A Trade Agreement is to be signed between the Nazi controlled Governments of Norway and Holland. Norway will exchange fish, minerals, timber and cod-liver oil for Holland's vegetables, silk and chemicals.—India Press Service.

Increased Acreage For Rice & Millets

Result Of Last Year's "Grow More Food" Campaign

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Sir Jogendra Singh, Member for Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, stated at a Press conference to-day that the Provincial Governments had been addressed regarding the "grow more food" campaign for the next crops and temporary financial accommodation for schemes regarding production, 'taccavi' loans, purchase of manures and supply of improved seeds might be arranged by the Central Government. Last year's results had indicated an increase in the acreage for rice and millets and a reduction in the acreage for cotton.

The jute cultivation in Bengal, he continued, which was reduced from four million acres to 1.3 million acres in 1941, however, increased a little over two million last year. It was expected that the reduced 1941 level would be maintained this year.

Sir Jogendra Singh said that a sum of Rs. 35,00,000 was spent last year subsidising cultivators at a rate of Rs. 2 per acre for change over from cotton to food crop cultivation.

Concluding he said that in 1942 as a result of the "grow more food" campaign, an extra cultivation of four million acres under rice was obtained from Bombay, the C. P., the Punjab, Bihar and the U. P.—United Press.

STOP MARKETING OF SECRET DRUGS

Prof. Schroff's Plea For Pharmaceutical Education

BENARES, Jan. 9.

The two day session of the All-India Pharmaceutical Conference was inaugurated yesterday afternoon by Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Pro Vice Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University. Prof. M. L. Schroff presided. Yesterday's session was attended by about hundred persons including some local doctors, Professors and students of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry of the Hindu University.

Prof. Schroff in his presidential address stressed the need for uniform standards of professional education in India and said "the Pharmaceutical education in India is just in the making and hence if we were to organise now, we could prevent a great deal of mischief".

In India the manufacturing houses were started by Non-pharmaceutical chemists and medical people and hence they did not realise the importance of having institutions of higher learning and research in pharmacy. Though the manufacturing houses make money out of drugs they neither found Colleges of Pharmacy nor patronise them by founding Research Fellowships, Scholarships etc., this showed their short-sightedness and accounted for their backwardness.

In conclusion Prof. Schroff observed: "the Director-General of Indian Medical Services has assured that the enforcement of the Drugs Act will not be delayed, and a Pharmacy Bill is expected to be introduced in the Central Legislature in the near future. With the enforcement of the Drugs Act and the enactment of a Pharmaceutical Legislation the nefarious trade in patent and proprietary remedies also will, to some extent, be brought under control, but until the Drugs Act is amended with a view to preventing the marketing of secret remedies, the evil cannot entirely be remedied. Is it too much to request the Central Government to do away with this most unethical practice which is vitiating the pharmaceutical service of the country?"—A. P.

Frau Quisling To Visit Paris

BERNE:—A Paris report states that Frau (Mrs.) Quisling, wife of Norway's puppet Premier will be shortly visiting Paris for the first time. She will be the guest there of Frau Otto Abetz, the wife of the German Envoy to Paris. A round of entertainments are being arranged in her honour.—India Press Service.

Author Of "Message To Garcia" Dead

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.

Major Andrew Summers Rowan, United States Army Officer and an author renowned for his famous "Message to Garcia" in the Spanish-American war in 1898, died here to-day aged 86:—Reuter.

Argentine Asks Germany To Recall Nazi Attache

BUENOS AIRES, Jan 12.

It is announced that Argentine has requested Germany to recall Captain Dietrich Niebuhr, the German Naval Attache.—Reuter.

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